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		Residence Telephone
Minister	Dr. Emilio Frugoni	94-25-00Ext.421
Commercial Secretary	Bernardo Elpern	94-25-00Ext.439

VENEZUELAN EMBASSY - Chancery : National Hotel
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Chargé d'Affaires Secretary	Roberto Gabaldon-Marquez
	Mrs. Gabaldon-Marquez

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY - Chancery : 9 Ostrovski Pereulok
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Ambassador	Gen. Vladimir Popovich
Counselor	Dragó Govorusich
2nd Secretary	Sinicha Kosutitch
	Mrs. Kosutitch
3rd Secretary	Ivan Mirosevich
Press Attaché	Pavlo Mijovich
Commercial Attaché	Viktor Viderna
Attaché	Milos Tossich
Attaché	Millivoy Covatevich
Chief of Mil Mission	Lt. Gen. Branko M. Polianatz

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

JANUARY	23	LUXEMBOURG
	26	AUSTRALIA
FEBRUARY	11	EGYPT
	27	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
MARCH	8	SYRIA
	25	GREECE
MAY	2	IRAQ
	3	POLAND
	10	RUMANIA
	17	NORWAY
	20	CUBA
	27	AFGHANISTAN
JUNE	13	GREAT BRITAIN
	16	SWEDEN
	17	ICELAND
JULY	1	CANADA
	4	UNITED STATES
	5	VENEZUELA
	14	FRANCE
	20	COLOMBIA
	21	BELGIUM
	22	POLAND
	23	ETHIOPIA
AUGUST	21	HUNGARY
	25	URUGUAY
	31	NETHERLANDS
SEPTEMBER	15	ITALY
	15	GUATEMALA
	16	MEXICO
	26	NEW ZEALAND
	26	DENMARK
	27	BULGARIAN
OCTOBER	10	CHINA
	16	AFGHANISTAN
	26	IRAN
	28	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
	29	TURKEY
NOVEMBER	29	YUGOSLAVIA
DECEMBER	6	FINLAND

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WESWO PR373 PAGE 2 =

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WESWO PR373 PAGE 3 =

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TEL. 84-6721

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WESWO PR373 PAGE 4 =

MASSES PARA DOES AVERAGE HIGHSCHOOL STUDENT
OR TRADESCHOOL KID SEEM HAPPY WITH SOVIET
OPPORTUNITIES OR WOULD THEY LIKE TO GET OUT
AND GO TO AMERICA LIKE SO MANY OTHER YOUNG EUROPEANS
ENDIT = CHURCH .

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PRESS RICHARD HOTTELET CARE STEPHEN LAIRD
COLBROSYS BERLIN =

R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS INC
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HEREWITH LESUEURS QUESTIONS COLON ARE THERE ANY VISIBLE SIGNS RUSSIA RECONVERTING EXWAR TO PEACE ANYMORE CONSUMERS GOODS ON WHAT WERE VIRTUALLY EMPTY SHELVES IN MOSTORG WHEN EYE THERE DURING WAR PARA DURING MY TIME MOSCOW REDARMY HELD PEERLESS PLACE PEOPLES MIND HAS .

Form 112 Z-TD

Richard C. Hottelet
To: Joe Alex Morris
Colliers Magazine
250 Park Avenue, N.Y.

There was an anecdote going the rounds in Moscow at the end of 1946. Sergei came up to Ivan and said, "Hello, Tovarish, how are things with you?" And Ivan answered, "Rotten. I'm beginning to feel like Lenin. They neither feed me nor bury me."

This sort of grim humor was, unfortunately, not out of place. Russia is now going through another tough winter, much tougher than anyone would have expected for the second winter of peace.

There are no battlefronts, men are being demobilized, a number of wartime restrictions have been eased, but by and large the average person keenly feels continued shortage and continued sacrifice. There is not enough food, not enough clothing, desperately insufficient housing, no relaxation. Prices are high, salaries are low. The only thing of which there is no scarcity is backbreaking work.

The standard of living in Russia has never been very high, but even so, and despite his natural stoicism the average citizen feels he has good reason to be disappointed and disgruntled with the way his life is going.

Like any other totalitarian state the Soviet state has done its best to paint an over life size picture of its citizens. It likes to describe them as steelhard heroes with an inflexible will, living for nothing but the great ideal of a communist future, laughing at difficulties, gaily grappling with hardship - a whole continent full of ~~Errol Flynns~~ Douglas Fairbankses. This is just a bit too good to be true, and the one least taken in by it is the average Russian.

On the top of the four story Mostorg Department store on Sverdlov Square in the center of Moscow there is a neon sign that reads, "Glory to our great people, people victorious!" And next to this legend, also in neon, is a profile of Stalin. I re-

marked on it to a Russian one night and he grunted, "They'd do a lot better to save the pats on the back and use the light for something practical." And he went on to tell me how he was down to one electric light bulb in his room, and how occasionally the current in his part of town was shut off to save coal.

No, the average Russian is notvery much different from the average American, not in the basic things. During the war he fought as well as he knew how, bore immense sacrifice. He wanted to win, to spare himself and his country the fate of being hitched to the plough as slaves of Nazi Germany. And, by dint of indomitable courage and the help of his allies he did win.

But let Ivan take the story on from there. "We won all right," said one Russian I knew, "and it was a good thing we did. It was worth the price we paid. Millions were killed, families broken up, houses and farms and factories destroyed. All of us worked our fingers to the bone. And finally we had our victory. We thought,-'Thank God, now we'll be able to settle down and live like human beings. We don't have Germany and Japan to worry about any more. We cam get together with our friends and allies and set about building a decent peaceful world.' ---- We didn't have any illusions about it being easy, not with all this reconstruction to be done. But the emergency was past, and we felt we could turn all our effort to peaceful things, to raising the standard of living."

"Look at me," and he held out both hands and looked down at his clothes, "my shirt is patched, my pants are patched, and I don't know how long these shoes'll last. The best clothes I have are my army uniform - but who wants to go around in uniform? Is this the way the citizen of one of the great victorious powers should walk around? - And mind you, I'm not really badly off."

"And what about the way we live? My wife and I and our two little boys live in one room. I lost my eldest son in the war. There's no central heating, no hot water. We share a three room apartment with two other families, and we all cook on the same stove. You ought to hear the fights that go on. A couple of panes of our window broke some time ago, and we've stuck cardboard into the

frames -- it's more important to stay warm, and you don't get much daylight in winter anyway. It's one of those old houses. My job isn't important enough to get into any of the newer ones. This old place has big holes in the stucco and the crisscross slats show through. ~~The place is~~ It's hard to keep clean, it generates its own dust, and ~~the~~ bedbugs keep coming in from next door. Apart from that our furniture, such as it is, is a mess."

"But we're not badly off. We have an indoor toilet that works, and we have a little shack outside the city that we move to in the summer, and we're luckiest of all because we live in Moscow legally and get the better Moscow rations, and the good concerts and theater."

He looked at me and I shrugged my shoulders in agreement. I knew he was telling the truth. He went on, "We were better off before the war, but not as well as we would have been if we hadn't had to build up heavy industry and an army. The Russian people are not a lazy people, but we like the good things of life; and so, when the war was won most of us looked for a change. First we wanted a little rest and relaxation, then we'd have been ready and eager to roll up our sleeves and build ourselves a good life - krassivaya zhizn - build houses and furniture, make clothes and shoes and radios and cars. IT WAS TO BE A LIFE OF OUR OWN. We thought of the rest of the world as a friend, and wouldn't have minded a chance to do some travelling around in it. I saw Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria and Hungary during the war. They must be pretty nice in peacetime."

~~And~~ Here he grew somewhat reflective, and quieter, "So we got out of the army, and barely were we out when Stalin made a speech - that election speech in February - and told us that nothing had changed. He told us we were still living in a capitalist world; and that wars are inevitable in the capitalist system, so we'd better be well prepared. And then he flatly put an end to our krassivaya zhizn by announcing three more Five Year Plans, maybe even more."

He paused for a moment, "You know what that meant?" I kept quiet. "It meant heavy industry and the railroads would get top priority on everything. It meant we'd have to keep a sizeable army and a sizeable war industry, because [illegible]er all you don't talk the way Stalin

did if you really believe in international security. And, about the standard of living, that could be raised with what was left - which was very little. --- Sure, in the long run if we have a powerful heavy industry our standard of living will go up. But how long will it take, and what'll happen to us in the meanwhile? Why couldn't we make consumers goods and slow down the rate of expansion of heavy industry? There's no wild hurry - we could even get some of the machinery from our allies and have a lot less wear and tear on our own people. But now what have we got? Blast furnaces instead of overcoats. Just another rat race like the first three Five Year Plans. Only we're tired now, we've had a hard life. We're not the same people we were in 1927."

With that he stopped and sagged a little and I ventured, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" My friend took one of my cigarettes, inhaled, and let the smoke dribble out as he said, "Do? What can we do? Do as we're told,and hope our children have it better." After a moment he recovered somewhat and smiled wryly and murmured, "Nitchevo", as he flicked his ash on my carpet.

Once Stalin gave the word the government pushed the Fourth Five Year Plan with all speed. And, since no one can work miracles, it ran head on into exactly the same problems - problems of reconstruction,distribution, shortage - that beset every other country -only Russia more so.

The first and greatest problem was people. 7,000,000 additional trained workers had to be found to satisfy the requirements of the Plan. And, on top of that, the government had no illusions about the degree to which postwar letdown and the desire for the krasivaya zhizn dampened enthusiasm for more belt tightening. So, through all of 1946 the allpowerful State reached out to its 190,000,000 odd Ivans and began to reshape their lives. For millions it meant being drafted, retrained, transferred, combed out, moved around, frozen in jobs. And while this went on all the propaganda agencies of the state drummed into their heads that they were happy, optimistic and enthu-

siastic, prepared to work harder and be content with less.

The largest available manpower pool was the farm population. Farmer Ivan was told to come on to the city and take an industrial job, even if only for the winter. He was being patriotic if he did, and would get good pay. Travelling through the Donbass last summer we met the director of a coal mine who told us how it was organized. The regional soviet assigned his coal mine an area containing several kolkhoz villages, in which it was free to recruit labor. No farmer could be prevented from signing up and leaving the kolkhoz. The farmer was guaranteed various privileges if he signed up. His family was allowed to stay on the farm and retain its private truck garden and livestock. He was given special tax rebates for the duration of his contract, which was usually a year. If he wanted to leave the farm altogether he ~~would be~~ WAS given a special bonus, and provided with shelter for his family at the mine.

The State did more than tug at Farmer Ivan's sleeve. It took steps to see that sufficient peasants could be skimmed off for industry. It ordered all collective farms to tighten up their operations, cut out inefficiency and graft, make the best use of THEIR people and produce more with less manpower.

In channelling men to industry the government was content to leave agriculture about 75% in the hands of women and old people. ~~as compared to about 95% during the war.~~ In Kiev we asked the head of the State Plan Commission how he expected to grow additional food for the increased industrial population and at the same time reduce the number of farmers. "Oh", he said, "the decline in numbers will be offset by far greater mechanization." --- "Oh", it was our turn, "what do you expect the increased ~~agricultural~~ INDUSTRIAL population to eat while it builds the machinery with which the farms will then grow the necessary additional food?" He changed the subject. The obvious answer was that there would simply be less to eat.

Soldat Ivan, coming back from the army, was also asked to come into industry. From the moment the demobilized soldier

walked into the first rail road station Agitpunkt (which stands for Agitation Center) set up to be combination reading rooms and information points for returning veterans lecturers, pamphlets and posters did their best to get him into industry - and quickly. "It is your duty", they shouted, "to rush into the new offensive on the labor front as you did into battle during the war". Glowing examples were held up of wounded veterans who out their convalescent leave short to dash into a factory and were decorated for doing do.

In the urban areas Citizen Ivan, who had a white collar job, began to/run his finger around that collar as the State reached out for him. A combout of the monumental administrative hierarchy was begun. During the summer the big newspapers Pravda and Trud and Izvestia printed angrier and angrier editorials about inefficiency and duplication, private office empires, outright corruption, nepotism and payroll padding that ~~was~~ were being uncovered by investigating commissions. Word came to cut the Moscow bureaucracy by 25 or 30%. We don't know exactly, because there never was a public announcement. Engineers and technicians were ordered to leave clerical jobs and go into the field. The only field open was the expanding industrial apparatus in the Urals and Siberia. There was much moaning in Moscow by people who had got used to paved streets, subway, buses, theaters and a bit of metropolitan life and were now told to go east and be pioneers./But they got plenty of company. By the end of the summer this combout was nation wide, extending to all administrative APPARATS and the office management of factories and industrial enterprises. Hundreds of thousands of people were affected.

Miss Ivan was included. The press used her to turn the Into the Factory campaign into a great big spontaneous movement. In the middle of October a girl named Galina Sergiyenko had the spotlight turned on her by none other than Pravda. She had left her office job in a Moscow factory and gone to work at a machine. For about ten days the press was full of Galina and, of course, of the movement that Galina had so fortuitously and spontaneously started During this time, if you believed what the papers said, people throughout the country were knocking each other over in their haste to leave office jobs and take their places in foundries and mills. But, scattered

INSERT PAGE 7, penultimate paragraph

xxx lifting his hands but to go out and get some kind of job.

The same went for Ivan's Wife. And this could not but give family life a flavor all its own. Women have complete equality with men, except that this does not somehow extend upward to the top of the State or Party, where one finds no women. It certainly does extend down. I have seen women doing every conceivable job - unloading ships, laying brick, digging sewers, heaving rocks, laying concrete, working down in coal mines, in iron foundries, doing heavy farm work. Officially it is said to do no one any harm, but this is impossible to ascertain, since the USSR publishes no significant birth and death statistics.

For Young Ivan it was just a matter xxxxxxxx

through all the editorials were sharp injunctions that this "movement" so important to the national economy, had to be furthered by Party and State in every way.

Father and Mother Ivan felt the tap on the shoulder at about the same time. It was a very sharp tap, and, to be more accurate, was really in the stomach. In April May and June the Soviet Government had considered its grain stocks large enough to ship 500,000 tons to France, and thereby-incidentally - doing the French Communist Party a certain amount of good. At least another 100,000 tons were officially stated to have been sent to other countries. It had in May also reiterated its firm intention, part of the Five Year Plan Law, to abolish rationing of bread and cereals by autumn 1946. On August 29th Pravda announced that because of drought and diminution of the State Food Reserve bread rationing would be continued another year. On September 16th the ration price of staple foods was raised 300%, the bitterest blow the people had had since the war. A wage increase for lower categories came nowhere near making up the difference. Two weeks later, oh October 1st, when the people of Moscow went to get their ration cards they found that the bread ration had been cut for everyone. There was never any public announcement of this either, and mention was censored in foreign correspondents' copy. Not only had the bread ration been cut, but an important change had been made in the categories of rations. The age limit of the category of dependents, people who could draw rations without working, was raised from 55 to 60 years for men and from 50 to 55 years for women. Which meant that five more age groups of elderly people had to find jobs or stop eating. And, with, the cut rations and higher prices, there was really no choice for anyone even older who was capable of lifting his hands but to go out and get some kind of job.

Mrs. Ivan —

For Young Ivan it was just a matter of time. He would become a Labor Reserve. For millions of teen age boys, excluding only the minority that goes on past the minimum seven years (four years in rural areas) of school the State had a future already mapped out. No worry about unemployment. It was already decided to the last ten thousand how many would be plumbers, how many miners, railroad workers, carpenters and so on. By law something like 1,100,000 boys between 14 and 17 are drafted and sent to trade schools every year. After six

months to two years in trade school ~~he~~ they remain mobilized for four years during which ~~he~~ they must work in any enterprise to which the State assigns them.

No one in the family remained unaffected. Not even Worker Ivan who already had a factory job. During the summer his life was tightened up too. In July the institution of the Labor Book, which had fallen somewhat into disuse during the war, was ordered revived by the Trade Union Center. This is a document comparable to an Army personnel record, listing a man's work record from his very first job. It enables the authorities to keep close check on every worker and helps enforce the law of June 26, 1940 which forbids a worker to quit his job without his boss's permission.

For Worker Ivan the next step came in August when it was announced that most of the factories that had been evacuated to the Urals and Siberia during the war would remain there. 1300 heavy industrial enterprises had been evacuated. No one knows how many scores, perhaps hundreds of thousands of workers rode the flatcars east together with their machines. If a factory stayed in Siberia the workers automatically stayed with it. Nor would this be a fiction. It would be guaranteed by the whole system in which the Soviet citizen lives.

Take an instance. The famous Kirov Works in Leningrad were largely evacuated to Chelyabinsk, in the Urals. Part of the workers were being permitted to return, the remainder not. Suppose a worker frozen in Chelyabinsk decides to return anyway, ~~He immediately makes himself liable to six months so-called corrective work, which means he stays at his job under special supervision and turns back 25% of his pay to the State.~~ He can travel freely, so he gets to Leningrad. Once back he tries to live. To get a ration card he has to have a job, or enough money to buy food at commercial prices, which he couldn't do for long. If he has no family with whom he can move in he cannot get a place to stay ~~either~~ without a job Because people are assigned living space only by their factory or enterprise or by the local authorities. But, our worker does not have the documents to go either to the factory or to the authorities, since he is in Leningrad illegally.

He might try to ~~live~~ (RENT A ROOM) illegally- if he had enough money.

but would then face the problem of police registration, which every human being in Russia must perform within 24 hours of arrival in a strange place. In addition anyone moving to Moscow or Leningrad needs a special permit. Sooner or later he would be caught and would face the prospect of a two year jail sentence for having no passport and failing to register, or of being shipped back to Chelyabinsk for six months socalled corrective work in his old factory.

At the end of 1946 the Central Committee of the Communist Party gave the whole Ivan family something to think about for New Year's. It wrapped up the main mobilization measures in a "decision" which - Constitution or no Constitution - has the force of law. This decision underlined the importance and urgency of the colonization of Siberia. It criticized the waste of manpower in offices and factories, and then ordered a redistribution of administrative and technical personnel. It went far beyond the freezing order. It commanded that large numbers of specialists be transferred from European Russia to plants and establishments in the Urals and in Siberia.

The Ivan family, already supervised and mobilized to its chromium eye teeth thus added the prospect of transfer to Siberia to the long list of things that dominated its life.

Just as a sidelight, for years, and especially again in recent years people have been pumped into Siberia. Especially with an eye on World War II the Soviet Government wants to put the backbone of Russian industry out of reach of an invader. Now the people are being sent out to man it. Millions have preceded them forcibly, semi-voluntarily or of their own choice. Over a million and a half Volga Germans, Chichentsy, Kalmucks and Crimean Tartars have been sent there since 1941 for security reasons or as punishment for disloyalty. Koreans have been brought in from the east; a great number of German prisoners and lately technicians are at work there. And of course the NKVD, now known as MVD, which employs millions of people as slave, semislave or free labor has an industrial empire in Siberia. It is highly likely that any atomic work being done in the Soviet Union is being done somewhere in that vast area.

The Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Andrei Vyshinsky was once quoted, before he became Vice Minister, as saying that the Soviet government had two methods - prinuzhdenie and ubyezhdenie - compulsion and persuasion. And indeed, the total mobilization of the labor power of 190,000,000 Ivans was conducted with both.

The persuasion half was vast and deadening propaganda. Every day, every hour Ivan was worked on by pictures and words and voices. They bellowed in his ear and chucked him under the chin, pointed with pride and viewed with alarm, frightened him half silly, made him angry and cheerful; - all according to plan.

First the Five Year Plan had to be made to seem more worthwhile than a good rest.

The Department of Agitation and Propaganda of the Central Committee of the Party took the work in hand. It waved a wand and from one end of the Soviet Union to the other, on factory wall boards town squares and in workers clubs appeared lurid posters with graphs going up almost perpendicularly and previews of the mountains of shoes, radios, automobiles, suits, houses and good food that would drop into Ivan's lap if he worked as he was told.

It was emphasized that Ivan was still better off than the workers of capitalist countries who existed in a veritable witches sabbath of unemployment, strikes, beatings, lockouts, lynchings, gangsters, exploitation and starvation.

And the clinching argument was that Russia had to get stronger quickly because the world was again crawling with fascists. Even former allies, especially America, ~~was~~ were now dominated by capitalists who hated the Soviet Union and were out to destroy it. They sent spies and saboteurs into Russia and encircled her outside. Ivan was exhorted to purify himself politically, follow the Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist doctrine enthusiastically in order to fight the agents and remnants of capitalism inside the country; and to make Russia powerful enough to smash the capitalist encirclement before it was too late.

The Russian people are cut off completely from the outside world. There is no way in which they can grow roots in the truth about world affairs. So it was no wonder that they were blwon

around in circles by the unrestrained ferocity of the propaganda gale. What with the wrangling in Paris and the Bikini tests there was no time, day or night, when Ivan was not being beaten about the head and shoulders with the bogeys of atomic blackmail and capitalist menace. He came, as is inevitable, to believe in them to a very large extent; and in the course of doing so he went half hysterical. Rumors of war, of new, deadlier bombs that would turn everything to ice, of troop movements and secret orders played leapfrog through the streets. Finally Stalin at the end of September had to announce that he saw no immediate threat of war and that there was, furthermore, no capitalist encirclement. Ivan went limp with relief. But five days later, on September 28th the official Young Communist League newspaper Komsomolskay Pravda wrote, "As long as we live in a capitalist encirclement the danger of military offensive from outside will still exist". The Agitprop was doing business at the same old stand, only thenceforth the language was less incendiary.

Ivan lives in an environment as carefully condition as an incubator, politically. Since he cannot compare it with anythin else he perforce accepts it as normal.,

For one thing incubation means isolation. And the average Russian is not only cut off from the outside world intellectua by Agitprop and physically by the complete prohibition of foreign travel, even in his life inside his country he is carefully hemmed in.

He is kept remote from his leadership. Their personal lives, habits, outlook are kept completely secret. The Kremlin is, as the name in Russian means, a fortress with walls and towers and armed guards in the heart of Moscow. There the top leaders work, but who precisely, where, how - what the rooms and buildings look like, very few know. Selected Russians are allowed into the great compound only on official business, and then - even if they are members of the Supreme Soviet - only by special pass into the particular corner of the Kremlin in which their business transpires.

For Ivan Stalin is a half divine, all powerful figure who is always right and always distant. In the seven months I was in Russia Stalin never once appeared in what we would call public.

When he did attend demonstrations on Red Square every human being in the square was there by personal invitation or official order. Any- ~~man~~ spectator going to the square had to present his invitation at six picket lines of bluehatted MVD troops. For a quarter of a mile on all sides of the square traffic was stopped, doors and windows were ordered closed, people had to stay indoors and secret police patrolled hotel corridors in establishments near the square. When, on the occasion of ~~M.~~ Kalinin's funeral service, Stalin walked in the procession some 600 yards from the Hall of Columns to the Red Square not a human being was/ on the street within seeing distabce of the line of march except police. ~~and~~ Even the American Embassy was asked to keep all its windows closed and allow no one ~~an~~ out on its balconies. Road blocks of trucks ~~and~~ were thrown across streets leading into the area, successive picket lines of police and MVD troops stood literally shoulder to shoulder behind them a quarter of a mile away.

For Ivan the Politburo is a group of men photographed on Lenin's tomb, or whose pictures are hung up in lurid chromos on streets and buildings everywhere on political feast days. He knows nothing of them personally except that they are all great men, he does not know specifically what they do as individuals. And in this incredible absence of knowledge of his leadership Ivan, who is naturally intelligent and alert,has worked out some crude methods of deducing information. ~~For instance when~~ He carefully notes the order in which the 14 Politburo pictures are hung up. The picture to ~~the right of~~ Stalin's right, or immediately below Stalin, is the Number Two Man. To Stalin's left is the Number Three Man and the hierarchy steps down from right to left from then on depending on the distance from Joe. This is not as silly as it sounds, because the arrangement of the top five or six pictures is laid down by the Agitprop for the emtire Soviet Union. If a change in sequence is ordered there must be some reason.

Ivan also carefully studies signatures on proclamations and obtiuary notices. There never has been any public statement that the great wartime commander Marshal Zhukov, the ~~Dep~~ Commander in

Chief of the Ground Forces, Stalin's Deputy Minister of Armed Forces had been axed and sent to command a local garrison at Odessa. But Ivan noticed at the beginning of June that something was wrong when Zhukov's name did not appear in the proclamations on the death of Kalinin. This suspicion was strengthened when his absence from public functions became conspicuous during the summer. At first the rumor went around that Zhukov was preparing military operations - maybe in the Balkans, maybe in the Caucasus. But that died down. Finally, in November, Ivan, scrutinizing his paper for names and places and facts, came across the buried casual announcement that Marshal Koniev, the Commander in Chief of the Ground Forces had visited a military academy. Of Zhukov there has to this day, even in press reviews of the war, been no more mention than if he had never been born.

In his ignorance of the processes and machinery of the State, watching new names silently come and old names silently go, Ivan is a sucker for any kind of rumor. For a few months last Fall Stalin went to the Black Sea resorts of Sochi and Gagri for a vacation. There was, of course, no announcement made of where he was or what he was doing. And there was no cause for Ivan, whose prices were being raised and rations cut and who had sufficient worries of his own, to worry about Stalin. But when the Anniversary of the October Revolution came on November 7th without a sign of life from Stalin, and was followed by Artillery Day and the anniversary of the Constitution still without any sign of Joe, rumors exploded like fire crackers. He had cancer of the throat, he had pneumonia, he was dead, he had been killed in a plane crash, he was paralyzed. One rumor had it he was secretly in New York .

The mystery that surrounds the top leaders extends down proportionately to all but the very lowest Party functionaries. It is a remoteness that has always existed in Russia. And it affects Ivan's personal life as well.

Unless he has special permission he does not associate with foreigners. It's not that he is officially forbidden to do so, I've never heard of such a prohibition. But he remembers the great Purge of the 1930's when thousands who could not give satisfactory

explanations of their contacts with foreign countries or foreigners went into exile. Association with foreigners is simply not worth it. The only exceptions are if the Russian has permission, or if the foreigner has been appoved by the authorities which seldom happens.

One charming American couple at the American Embassy in Moscow between August and December invited 115 Russians to their house for tea, cocktails or dinner. Six came. By chance they heard the story of one non-appearance. This woman's secretary brought her,one day, a letter from the American Embassy. It was the invitation,.~~an~~ The woman would have been delighted to go, but .... well. She took the invitation in to her boss. He scrutinized it and the following conversation took place,

The boss, "Do you know these people?"

The woman, "No. I've just met them at some reception."

"How do you come to be getting an invitation?"

"I don't know, I guess they just want to invite me."

"Who else is going to be there?"

"I don't know."

"What's the occasion?"

"I don't know, what does it say on the invitation? - Cocktails. They're probably having some people in."

"Do you want to go?"

"Do you think I ought to go?"

"Do you want to go?"

"Do you think I ought to go?"

"Do as you wish", snapped the boss.

The woman did not go.

Even social ~~life~~ and professional life among Russians is dominated by this reticence. One thing is fatal, and that is to disagree with the Party line. This does not cancel out criticism or discussion. But even after dinner in the evening, in an intimate gathering of friends Ivan does well to restrict any criticism he makes to socalled constructive criticism. Which means that ~~they~~ may criticize a person or an office or a procedure for not carrying out Party orders effectively and swiftly enough. But he would never in his right mind express any criticism of the Party orders. He does best to keep his opinions to him-

self and confine himself to what he has read in Pravda and Izvestia.

This reticence has a name among the Russians. It is called perestrakhovka, which means reinsurance. And that's just exactly what it is. It does not contribute to a carefree and lively social existence.

Shortage dominates Russian life today. Wages are low - the average wage is still today about 500 rubles a month. Rents are very low, but ration prices have risen. But these cover the barest necessities only. Prices in socalled commercial stores where unrationed food and consumers goods are sold by the State are astromomical. A man's suit costs from 3500 Rubels up, a pair of shoes 1000 or 1200 Rubles.

The average Russian is, by any civilized standards, badly dressed, badly housed and badly fed. And the difficulties of everyday life, even though he is used to them, consume time and energy. The most characteristic sight is a queue - fifty yards long waiting at a bus stop, ten yards at a newspaper kiosk, twenty yards outside a food store. No money ever goes over the counter in a Russian store. Ivan must stand in line to pay at a cashier's booth and get a chit for which he then gets his article.

Schools are crowded and work in shifts, children come home at seven oclock in the evening, which is late night much of the year in Moscow. Hospitals are mostly old and overcrowded and would not satisfy modern American medical standards. The necessarily brusque and not infrequently defective treatment that Ivan gets deprives the otherwise admirable institution of socialized free medicine of something of its luster. Moscow is famous for its incomparable ballet, and the excellent quality of some of its theater. But it's very difficult for the average citizen to get a seat - there is simply not enough room. Everything in the entertainment line is always sold out, and priority in all tickets goes to foreigners and to state and party functionaries.

Shortage has made speculation and petty crime practically universal. Speculation is the illegal barter and selling of commodities. Everyone does it, and there is notthe least moral stigma to it if it's done privately, on a small scale. Women and children standing outside the Bolshoi Theater or on a Gorky Street corner with a handful of apples or a pair of socks or a pack of cigarettes

or who are besieged outside a bakery store to sell their ration ent even bothered by the police. Nor would the man be whom a friend of mine met on a train coming to Moscow. This man was coming up from the Caucasus to visit his family. He had no baggage but some sacks containing a couple of hundred pounds of sunflower seeds. He intended to sell them at a vast profit, buy heating units for electric stoves and sell them when he got back to the Caucasus, again at a considerable profit. There is enormous scope in the Russian economy for this primitive kind of trading. Some people try it on a large scale - people are caught all the time whose black market operations in clothing and food run into the millions of Rubles. They are made short shrift of.

Smallscale bribery is universal - quite apart from the odd tips that are customary in Russia as everywhere else. Getting a pair of pants dry cleaned takes about six weeks at best. Slipping the woman behind the counter thirty rubles gets them back in one. -- Ration goods are not always available. One family found that one month it could get no meat on its ration. The store to which it was attached simply had not received any. This was not unprecedented, but when it happened before the customers could always get fish heads instead, to the amount of 150% of the weight of the meat ration. The family used to use this to make fish soup. In this particular month the usual fish heads arrived about the third week, delayed in transit and already rotten. People refused to buy them. But the fish heads remained on their boxes getting rottener and rottener. At the end of the month the meat ration tickets were automatically devalued, and all this family could hope for was that they might then get 50% of that ration in sausage or chopped meat. -- Of course a solid token of esteem to the store manager overcomes such little difficulties.

The housing shortage has its own little rackets. I was offered a four room furnished apartment on Gorky Street for 200,000 rubels key money. A girl I knew who lived just outside town decided she couldn't stand the train ride any more. I didn't blame her. She had a choice of being practically squashed inside, of riding on the roof or of hanging on outside and falling off, as people periodically do. But because Moscow, which has housing for about 2,000,000 people, has already

swollen to 6,000,000 and no one may move to the city without special permission. She decided to move anyway. So she sold clothes, borrowed money, mobilized her savings and scraped together 30,000 rubles with which she illegally bought a room. Within three weeks she was discovered by the police and evicted. She lost her money. But she was lucky at that. When I left Moscow people living in the city unregistered were being given two year jail sentences.

Murders have been committed to get rid of undesirable lodgers and sell their rooms on the black market. And the local People's Courts are jammed with interfamily feuds born almost entirely of overcrowding. As winter came with its long nights burglaries and holdups increased. People did not go to unfamiliar parts of town, especially after dark for fear of having their overcoats taken off their backs. One holdup man was shot dead by police in front of the American Ambassador's residence. Military police and mounted police patrols were doubled.

As far as the State is concerned, the weariness of the average life does not matter too much in the mobilization of the people as long as this condition is accepted by everyone as normal, and unpleasant comparisons are avoided. But such comparisons cannot be avoided.

A new aristocracy has formed in the Soviet Union. The higher a man rises in the State or Party hierarchy or in the Army the better his life. And that in every respect. His rations are bigger, the store for consumer goods to which he is attached provides him with things that the average man could not buy for any price. He spends his vacation at a better resort, to which lower ranking people have no access. He gets better medical attention if he falls ill. He may get an apartment to himself, use of an automobile, a summer house. And the interesting thing is that as his salary goes up his cost of living goes down, because he gets permits to buy far more things at the low ration-scale prices. This has not been overlooked, and bitter jokes about the Generalshas and Ministershas - the Generals' and Ministers' wives - outweigh the official attemps to explain privileges as compensation for important services.

Then too millions of Russian soldiers have come back back to the Soviet Union after having seen something of Europe for the first time and being tremendously impressed. One day I had occasion to talk

to a young demobilized officer. We spoke German, and there was no one else around. "You know", he said, "when you consider what you see in Germany and Czechoslovakia and Poland, it makes you think."

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"Well, the neat brick houses with the tile roofs, the room the people had to live in, the kitchens and the bathrooms. And not only for the rich in the big cities, but for the ordinary people too, in the villages. It makes you think."

The Party cannot tolerate that anyone have such thoughts. It must mobilize Ivan's mind as it has his body for the Five Year Plan. It must create enthusiasm out of weariness.

All the 255,000 Party organizations, and the Trade Unio and the Komsomols which are run by the Party, are geared to this job. The Party is everpresent and all powerful. It can review quotas, change schedules, shake up organizations. It organizes the spontaneous demonstrations, the meetings, the lectures, the evening classes in the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism which every Russian must enthusiastically attend or else awaken the suspicion that he is a remnant of capitalism, a backward element.

To make sure that Ivan has only the proper food for thought the Party harnessed and completely overhauled every possible agency through which human beings communicate with other human beings. Art, Music, Literature, the Press, Motion Pictures, Radio were coordinated. Librarians, athletes, dancers, circus clowns, teachers, lecturers, book publishers, jazz band leaders were informed that they were in the front line of the ideological war between the communist and bourgeois ways of life. Art for art's sake, sport for sport's sake were impossible bourgeois delusions. Everything had to have a political purpose - to enourage optimism and enthusiasm, burning devotion to the Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist doctrine.

Theater programs were combed out. Remaining were only harmless classics, pieces attacking the bourgeois society, and active propaganda for the Soviet system and the Plan.

The same with movies. The Party laid down a new production schedule. Escapism had to be replaced by enthusiasm. Only pictures

of positive political significance, of heroic construction, military victories and the like are now permitted. No longer is there any room on the Soviet screen for any foreign bourgeois picture. Ivan, who thinks that Deanna Durbin is one of the greatest living women, will never see her face again.

When he goes out to a restaurant or dance, or to a socalled Park of Culture and Rest, Ivan is surrounded by bright, peppy optimistic music. Ochi chornia has been junked for being gloomy and escapist and reminiscent of the past.

There is no doubt that this incessant propaganda is having its effect. Ivan will soon again be as isolated from the world, both physically and by a doctribe of hate, as he was before the war. The wartime alliance will be pushed into forgetfulness. But Ivan today is not the man he was 20 years ago. It ~~will~~ remains to be seen whether the Soviet State will be able to awaken for the Fourth Five Year Plan even ~~the~~ A shadow of THE enthusiasm that helpED it launch the First. It may well be that the one great obstacle the men in the Kremlin will not be able to overcome is Ivan's longing for a good life, a life of his own.

protrout soviet circles berlin

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout report circulating among soviet circles berlin that molotov will soon gkxxm assume job soviet prime minister comma lavrenty beria will deputy prime minister etanastas mikoyan who presently minister foreign trade will become foreign minister stop sovquarters outpoint molotov held post premier before his appointment as fornminister 1939 stop this will not lessen stalins actual power in least but will free him exnumerous routine official burdens para impossible zxxfxmx confirm this report but it corresponds to rumors floating around moscow before eye left

hottelet

RCHottelet 0345 29 December 1946

Smith: 1) Do you think Russia's intentions aggressive.

2) If aggressive what makes you think so - recount some indications you observed.

HOTTELET: I think Russia's intentions are aggressive. The communist philosophy, the doctrine that governs the Soviet Union is in its nature dynamic, expansionist and aggressive. And the means it employs are sharp, fighting, aggressive means.

For one thing the Communist party is absolutely uncompromising. ~~It claims to be the only one that knows how to organize society. Anyone who disagrees with it is wrong; anyone who continues to disagree is a deadly enemy. The rulers of Russia have a great big chip on their shoulder. They~~ It maintains that conflict between the bourgeois system and the communist system is inevitable. Right now inside the Soviet Union everything is being done to make sure that the communist doctrine wins out. -- ~~The Russian people are sealed off from the outside world, and are pumped full of hate and suspicion of all non-communist states.~~ Russian economy is completely ignoring the needs of the people, to build up an industrial plant that will be selfsufficient and indestructible ~~xmxxaxx~~ if war should come. There is no sign inside the the Soviet Union that the government thinks compromise is desirable or ~~axax~~ possible. Everything - the fantastic emphasis on Marxist doctrine, the violence of the internal propaganda demonstrate that the men in the Kremlin are determined to prevent fraternization between the Russian people and the ~~xx~~ rest of the ~~xaxkdx~~ globe. I'm sure Stalin and the Politburo want one united world, ~~but I can only judge on the basis of what they themselves say, that to be one united world it must be a marxist world.~~

The soviet government claims it is in danger of attack by the bourgeois states. It claims that the very existence of these bourgeois states hinders the development of communism inside Russia. Therefore it demands the abolition of the bourgeois system -- but not by persuasion or by gradual conversion, no-- ~~communistsxsax~~ Stalin himself says that is impossible. The bourgeois system must be eliminated by revolution and replaced by the dictatorship of the proletariat. Some people may call that a defensive outlook. I can't.

Smith: In London lately we heard a great deal about soviet deombilization proceeding apace, big reductions in occupation forces eastern Europe and that Russia is spending a smaller percentage of her budget on armed forces than Britain or America. Have you seen any indication the reports are false?

HOTTELET: ~~Fromxwhatxitxs~~ Demobilization is certainly going on. On the trip from Moscow to Berlin we saw a number of troop trains headed back home. And certainly there was a dramatic cut in the latest military budget. ~~xx~~ But remember when you compare percentages that the So

Soviet budget is different from the American or British. The Soviet budget is almost the whole national income, and when you think that 23% of that goes to the armed forces it's quite a bit. I understand There are still about four million men under arms. And of course some of the money appropriated for other things like scientific research is earmarked for military projects like the atom bomb.

Smith: Cam not much of Russia's aggressiveness be attributed to the same desire for defense that prompted us to acquire many distant new bases since the war. In fact, may it not be our rather more successful "expansion" is as much a cause as an effect of Russia's present general attitude?

HOTTELET: That may be the right answer. The Russians would say it was. But I personally don't think so. I think that the United States and Britain could disarm their last soldier, throw away their last gun and bomb,and withdraw from their last overseas base; but as long as they remained non-communist states they would be considered deadly enemies by the soviet union. A few months ago I had a conversation with a Russian whom both of you know and respect. I wish I could broadcast that persons name. I asked that person whether it would do any good, what would happen if Britain and America sat down one day and said yes to every single soviet demand. The Russian looked at me and said, slowly and very deliberately, "Then you would be presented with the next series of demands."

No, I think Russia's aggressiveness is mainly due to her world outlook. Stalin and the Politburo probably believe very sincerely that they'd be doing the world a favor by helping make it Marxist. The end to them certainly justifies the means. They're like the medieval christians they' cant relax and just let conversion take its own sweet time. The cause has got to be carried along.

Smith: You don't think they'd go to war, do you, to further their cause?

HOTTELET: That's something the leaders of Russia probably don't know themselves. I certainly don't. But I do know that their attitude toward war is a very peculiar one. --- Only last month one of the chief theoreticians of the Communist Party, a man named Fedosseyev who edits the magazine Bolshevik, came out with an article on war that sounded like the old German Clausewitz. War, said Fedosseyev, is the continuation of policy. One shouldn't be a pacifist and be against all war. Because there are just wars and unjust wars. Now whether they're just or unjust has nothing to do with their being offensive or defensive. A nation that is attacked and fights in self defense can still be fighting an unjust war. On the otherhand a nation that starts a war and fights it on foreign soil can still be fighting a just war. Fedosseyev then classified what kind of wars are just wars, and said that wars to liberate the people from slavery to capitalists and property owners

us on everything. I don't think we are blind to Russia's good points. But speaking for myself I think we add things up, and I've reached the conclusion that as things stand now the soviet balance sheet is negative. Soviet foreign policy is more important to the world than soviet domestic policy. I think the imprisonment of the human mind outweighs the care that socialized medicine gives the body. And I think that a planned economy could be set up without making it an ant-heap. --- As far as the physical poverty and misery goes, I don't think it unbalances our thinking. Although we notice that the soviet governments long term political objectives keep it from providing as much immediate relief as it would otherwise give. --- Not knowing The language is a nuisance, but that is not a barrier in any other civilized country. Nor would it be in Russia. The people are warm and friendly by nature. The barrier is physical fear of the police, and even correspondents who speak perfect Russian are isolated.

Smith: What kind of foreign policy would you suggest America follow?

HOTTELET: America should pursue her foreign policy the way a good runner runs a race. He runs on the basis of what he knows he can do. He doesn't lose heart when his opponent pulls out in front, he doesn't get panicky when he hears the other man crowding behind him. He runs the race scientifically - and for that he needs self knowledge, self confidence and self control. -- I think that we should deal patiently with Russia. We can afford it because we're much stronger. But in our dealings we should precisely know the limits beyond which we can't go. We should bear in mind that whoever starts the next war will lose it, just like the first and second world wars. We should also bear in mind that you can't buy peace with endless concessions, but only by a long and delicate time of firm and fair dealing.

① Yes, more consumers goods, but prices are high. And there less money around because ration prices are higher. Gov't making great effort to increase consumers goods.

② Red Army is now officially Soviet Army. Red Armyists are soldiers.. the army been deemphasized. Pictures of marshals which still everywhere 6 mos ago have now disappeared. The party has resumed its unquestioned leadership of the country. Whether the party arouses as much enthusiasm in the popular mind as the army did is doubtful.

③ The Slav Congress is used by Moscow as one of its many policy instruments, and the slavic appeal in Eastern Europe is strong. But there's no unusual racial propaganda used that I could see.

④ Russian veterans do think ~~over~~ about the better standard of living they saw in Europe. And it's widespread. It leads them as individuals to demand a ~~better life~~ higher standard of living for themselves and resent ~~that~~ having to tighten their belts for 3 or more 5 year plans. ~~It~~ was this general feeling of postwar letdown that made the government start its tightening up campaign 8 months ago.

⑤ Demobilization is coming along + there are lots more young men around.

⑥ I think main emphasis ~~still~~ goes to make the individual a disciplined + obedient part of the mass.

⑦ That is practically impossible for me to say. School-children through their schoolbooks know America ~~only~~ mainly as a country of strikes and injustice. The idea of emigrating [illegible] is unthinkable because no one can leave the country. Children are flatly told they're better off in the Soviet Union than anywhere else, and that's that.

VIA RCA

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church cumspotlight atomward again how about piece on ~~xx~~ russia versus atom uprounding soviet attitude controlward etgossip on sovatomic efforts etcetera

hottelet

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church ~~pxxkxpx~~ protrout view lendlease review there possibility unistatesmight raise question materiel sovunion unofficially appropriated stop during war in course of shuttle raids exbritain etimmediately thereafter during missions prodropping supplies on war prisoners camps manchuria ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ various unistates warplanes forced landed sovterritory stop ~~xxxxxxxx~~ eye understand reliably includes leastly three bee twentynines etnumber bee seventeens pee fiftyones stop despite strong unistates representations russians refused return these planes adunistates stare using bombers protraining longdistance air crews stop unistates position is that international law requires return of planes which land in distress dash in addition adwhich they planes of fighting ally undash but russians maintained silence adall inquiries

hottelet

RCHottelet 24 December 1946 6 min recording 1600

You know, Red, it's a pretty far cry from Ebbetts Field to the Dynamo Stadium in Moscow. -- Don't get me wrong, I'm from Brooklyn myself, and I'll take Flatbush Avenue for Gorky Street any day. But you've got to hand it to the Russians the way they watch football games.

One day this summer I got sucked in on a deal to go out to the Dynamo Stadium and watch one. ~~of their games. They call it~~ the National game is called football~~x~~ but, of course, it's soccer. The Stadium gets its name from the big Dynamo Sport~~s~~ Club, and when I say big I don't mean peanuts. That club has about 20,000 members. Anyway, we drove out to the field and found it ~~was~~ a pretty handsome place. It's a great big concrete bowl. The Chamber of Commerce says a hundred thousand people fit inside, but I'll settle for 75. It's all painted a bright blue, and there isn't a single billboard in the whole place - no hangover pills, razor blades nothing. Also no drum majorettes or brass band. All you see there is football.

On the way out to the field I began to get homesick. Every automobile in Moscow was headed up that way and the police were going crazy. ~~and~~ The people kept pouring out of the subway just like it was the IRT. And the way the crowd battled its way into the stadium you'd really have thought it was a nickel world series in New York. Only the Muscovite football fan has a triple action elbow ALL HIS OWN THAT WORKS like a pneumatic drill. -- With all this I thought I'd ~~ax~~ certainly see a lively crowd during the game. --- Not a bit.~~af~~ Nobody threw a single bottle; there wasn't a single leatherlunged bronx cheer; nobody did anything but sit and watch. I asked the foreign office man who had brought us in whether people didn't ever want to kill the umpire, and he looked at me as if I smelled bad and said, "But Meestair Hottelet, we are peaceful people." And sure enough, outside ~~of~~ a few groans and faint cheers now and then nobody did anything. When the home team finally made its first goal after half an hour I expected ~~something~~ the crowd to go at least slightly wild - it was a big game, after all - but nope. All the people did was sit back and clap. Applause, just like Carnegie Hall.

Another major Russian sport is chess. And ~~M~~ Comrade Botvinnik, who has the official title of Grand Master of Chess, has as many fans as Dixie Walker or Doc Blanchard, and just as enthusiastic, even if they are a lot quieter. --- Look, don't get the idea that the Russians are all quiet little mice. They~~x~~ can get pretty boisterous when they want. There's the sad story of one of the Moscow teams that went out to some tank town to play the local pride. The home team told the umpire~~x~~ that if they lost he wouldn't get off the field alive; and then they began to dip into the vodka barrel to celebrate victory before they even began to play. When they got out onto the field most of them were so plastered they could hardly see the ball. The Moscow team

[illegible] which had stayed sober walked over the ~~opposition~~ OPPOSITION like a doormat. Only the ~~opposition~~ LOCAL BOYS didn't like it and started a free for all. There were broken noses and busted ribs and so on. Caused quite a scandal.

Now, in the Soviet Union Sport is organized, ~~in~~ the same way that everything else is. ~~organized in the Soviet Union~~ There is a sort of Ministry of Sport which supervises the clubs and the stadiums, fixes up schedules and ~~[illegible]~~ prizes. It watches over everything - horse racing, prize fights, skiing and so on. ~~This~~ That's is because sport ~~[illegible]~~ serves a a definite purpose in the communist state. The official ~~organ~~ newspaper of the Young Communist League laid it right on the line last month. It wrote, and these are its own words, "Physical culture and sport in our country ARE designed not only to improve the health of our youth, train it and prepare it for military service, but also to be a means of the communist education of our youth." ~~And just so noone would get the wrong idea the Young Communist League took a couple of quick pokes at what it called bourgeois sport which, it said, was aimed to divert people from the revolutionary struggle. And the official Soviet sports organ said, - and lemme quote one more thing - said "sport for sport's sake is harmful to the interests of the Soviet people.~~

Soviet sport has its little scandals just like every other. Coaches try to win games, because they keep their jobs and their privileges and their extra food rations if they do -- quite apart from the bonuses. So it happens on occasion that when a coach feels he's got to win a particular game he goes out and hires a couple of players for the afternoon to ~~[illegible]~~ make sure that he does. Not so long ago the Moscow press bitterly criticized what it called these Hired Legs. Said it was getting far too common a practice for a coach to buy a team rather than ~~to~~ train one; and ~~that~~ both coaches and athletes would be well advised to cut out the monkeyshines. ~~-- There's the wonderful story of a boxing coach who had to take his team to Leningrad. That was at a time when people were still allowed to travel only on official business. This coach had a fat ~~an~~ Uncle ~~Vanya~~ named Vanya who hadn't been out ~~side~~ of Moscow for years. ~~Vanya~~ Uncle Vanya wanted very badly to go to Leningrad, so the coach registered him as an extra ~~welterweight~~ heavyweight and had ~~all~~ his fare and expenses paid as a member of the team. Well, it happened that the Leningrad team was a lot better than ~~it~~ they thought it'd be and all the Moscow pugs were laid out in the first ~~[illegible]~~ rounds. So what happened, the officials looked down the list of fighters and found Moscow still had a heavyweight left, and they ordered him into the ring. It was fat old Uncle Vanya. He backed around the ring until he lost ~~his~~ his breath and then he was smeared ~~with~~ by the first punch.~~

Of course ~~mmxk~~ by and large sport in Russia is completely on the up and up. And they have some pretty good athletes too. The only question about them is whether they're amateurs or professionals. When a man wins any sort of championship he gets a title as Master of Sport & The best athletes in Russia all have jobs as trainers and coaches in their sports. And, as I said, they get good salaries and extra rations for ~~xx~~ them. --- That's a question that's going to have to be settled if the Russians, are for instance, ~~are~~ ever going to take part in the Olympic Games. By the way, I don't know if anybody's made a move to ask the Russians. But/in Moscow I ~~xxxx~~ tried to find out whether they'd ~~ifxtheyRussxxxxx~~ ~~would~~ accept if they got an invitation. What with sport being a branch of politics, ~~youzcanzunderstandxthatzIzgotznoxanswer~~ the Russians gave it the political treatment. You know how they are, Red/they didn't say yes, they didn't say no, they just said they'd think it over.

This is Richard C. Hottelet returning you to CBS and Red Barber in New York

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout twentyninth anniversary revolution celebrated today
viausual big parade redsquare stop weather COLD gloomy low gray skies
stop underfoot cobblestoned square wet cummelting ice stop but
our story building opposite red granite lenins tomb was decorated its
entire height etlength cumgreat red banners etslogans etpictures lenin stalin para square
lined thick cumtroops etofficer contingents omniservices cumgreat
military band center stop ceremony commenced ten am when reviewing
party climbed tomb stop stalin not present stop field marshal ga
govorov who given distinction reviewing troops today cantered HORSEBACK
around square then mounted tomb etdelivered speech urging people
fulfill five year plan etarmed forces incessantly improve their
fighting strength stop as he finished cumwords quote long live
our teacher comma inspiration comma etorganizer our victories dash
the great stalin unquote battery kremlin guns gave twentynine salvoes
salute stop one salvo proeach year since revolution stop massed
bands played natanthem para then military parade began as high spot
todays holiday stop phalan~~z~~xes officers cumdrawn swords etinfantry
~~x~~cumrifles or tommyguns swung past lenins tomb stop then came ~~cavalry~~
cavalry ethorsedrawn machineguns etartillery stop twas sight
which would gladdened heart teddy roosevelt or ulysses ess grant
stop then came armor thundering across square which been sprinkled
cumsand stop businesslike tee thirty four type tanks etstalin
tanks u~~b~~pbuttoned proaction stop timing was superb stop contingents
passed given point precisely on schedule stop only slight mishap was
minor collision two stalin tanks para weather not permitted participation aircraft para immediately postmilitary parade came columns
civilians marched through square about eighty abreast proalmost
two hours stop must been over half million stop they carried banners
cumslogans like quote hail leader soviet people great stalin unquote
stop also pictures members politburo stop also carried displays
frinstance model of bolt of cloth cumslogan quote five year plan
will produce two ethalf million bolts cloth unq ote ~~stop one group~~
more hottelet
rchottelet press card 25 7 november 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout add parade one group carried giant model of third volume stalins works which presently being published in sixteen volumes stop model must been ten feet high seven feet across two feet thick para people in columns been waiting hours to be inlet squareward etamused selves dancing adaccordions dash which good way keep warm stop they converged on square exwest in six columns stop their faces grave etwinter clothes sober stop but their hundreds flying banners etthousands bright red slogan boards lent plenty color stop as they inmarched square loudspeaker outcalled quote three cheers prostalin stop hooray unquote or quote three cheers prosoviet government stop hooray unquote or quote three cheers procommunist party stop hooray unquote stop people said hooray para unexplanation absence stalin stop presumably he still vacationing sochi para holiday will continue (STOP PEOPLE PROMENADING EATING ICE CREAM) today vaudeville performances public squares etbig diploreceptions stop next two days also holidays comma cumpeople returning work sunday para political emphasis this anniversary holiday been on increasing strength sovunion dash materially viafulfilling five year plan comma morally viaraising level marxist leninist stalinist ideology comma militarily viaincreased training stop slogans speeches etorder of day emphasize sovunion reckoning cumsupport quote democratic elements everywhere unquote etunmention attitude of foreign governments enditem

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
7 november 1946

RCHottelet page 2 17/12/46

There is nothing accidental about politics in the Soviet Union - and this is plainly a matter of high policy. ~~Thxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Stalin and the small group of men who are the dictators of Russia want to shut their country off from the rest of the world. ~~It works both ways.~~ To try to whip up enthusiasm Inside Russia their propaganda machine drenches the people with stories of ~~xxpitxx~~ non-communist nations of the world waiting like wolves to tear Russia apart. ~~andsthesxxx~~ And to the world outside the propaganda machine wants to paint a picture of a supremely powerful, enthusiastic nation.

This is certainly not true. The morale of the people is poor. ~~Thexstandardxofxl~~ With good reason. Food, clothing, shelter are scarce and bad. The Russian standard of living is so low that even the miserable Germans in this battered Berlin seem well housed ~~xxx~~ and well dressed by comparison. ~~TheFivexYear~~ Throughout Russia ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~. Speculation and corruption are incredibly widespread. The Five Year Plan is creaking along. ~~Spxxxx~~ Millions of ablebodied people needed in industry are diverted to the army, the NKVD and other police organs of the totalitarian state

I don't mean ~~to~~ suggest at all that the regime is unstable o in danger, certainly not. What I ~~xxxx~~ think is that ~~By~~ isolating Russia completely, the men in the Kremlin want to conceal ~~the fact~~ that ~~they don't~~ RUSSIA DOESN'T really have enough physical power to play power politics. It seems to me Bob that they think they can ~~play pursue their policy~~ get more ~~best~~ if they keep Russia/ a dark horse, a completely unknown quantity. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Returning you now to Robert
Trout in N.Y.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
WICKERSHAM 2-2000

RCHottelet CBS 17 December 1946 2 min recording 1600

(For newsreel, Bob) On October 8th The Soviet Government suddenly cut all foreign broadcasters off the air. (For broadcast, Bob) For six weeks after that we were given the brushoff in full ~~Russian~~ SOVIET style - we got promises that were never meant to be kept; explanations that were obviously untrue. ~~There were technical difficulties, lack of facilities, lines were occupied.~~ Finally when Columbia cabled Stalin himself we got the truth - the Russian government simply does not want radio correspondents to report from Moscow.

As a matter of fact it seems quite obvious that the Soviet Government would rather not have any (INDEPENDENT) foreign correspondents in Moscow. ~~except perhaps people who will follow the party line or who will just mechanically send official handouts.~~ Otherwise there's no explaining the incredible restrictions under which ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Moscow~~ correspondents must work. The average, independent reporter has his dispatches murdered by a censorship that simply cuts ~~[illegible]~~ anything it doesn't like; he cannot travel or speak to people for information, without official permission. For him even Normal social contact with Russians is impossible. ~~for the independent reporter.~~

RCHottelet 22 December 1946 2½minute recording

~~It'~~s ~~t~~The New Year holiday season is on in Moscow now. Outside the ~~fxx~~ handful of churches in the city there's no reference to religion or to Christmas. The birthday of Stalin on December 21 overshadows the birthday of ~~Christ~~ Jesus on ~~Dxxxx~~ the 25th. --- It's cold and bleak in Moscow now, and dark from four in the afternoon to nine in the morning. ~~xpxxt~~ Away from a few main streets the city is badly lit, and the wind has a razor edge. Dim people walk bent and muffled, and the little peasant women in their ragged clothes look like self propelled potato sacks.

There's no decoration throughout the city as we have in America. The socalled commercial stores have a few pictures of Santa Claus and some electric lights; and they display a moderate variety of goods which only millionaires could afford -- a decent mens suit costs $400, a pair of mens shoes $120. A christmas tree ornament costs a dollar and a half, a bar of chocolate three dollars.

On Pushkin Square and Manezhny square in the center of town they'll have put up gaily painted little market booths for the holiday. Here bread and cake and toys and gadgets are on sale for slightly lower prices. Also vodka. The variety and quality of goods available here is not quite as good as an American 5 and 10 cent store.

There'll be some gaiety in Moscow. In the four or five faded luxury restaurants demobilized officers with lots of money, or members of the new Soviet aristocracy will drink champagne and set fire to gas filled toy balloons. But 95 percent of the population will be glad if it has ~~xxxx~~ wood or coal to heat its rooms; if its~~x~~ been able to buy its meager food ration and maybe a little extra; and~~x~~ if the gas pressure stays high enough to cook on.

~~All prices, even ration prices are high and there's nothing - clothes, food, housing that isn't scarce. Everyone who has the chance tries to make a little extra money through private barter and speculation. During the long winter nights there's been~~ THE SHORTAGE OF EVERYTHING HAS BROUGHT a marked increase in holdups on the street and burglaries. Military police patrols go through the streets at night, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ The police are checking ~~everything~~ up tightly on people who're living in Moscow without a passport, or who have any kind of weapon. ~~Thxxxth~~ People found with knives or pistols get a year or two in prison; people caught stealing, even if it's food they need and if it's their first offense get stiff sentences. A couple of weeks ago police had to shoot and kill a holdup man in front of the American ambassador's front doorstep. This winter in Moscow and in Russia, Christmas or no Christmas~~m~~ is not much fun.

This is RCH in Berlin, I return you to [illegible]

RCHottelet CBS 21 December 1946 2½min recording 1600

Joseph Stalin is getting old. But he shows no signs of becoming either mellow or weak. He skips long tedious demonstrations or arranges to sit through them instead of standing as he used to. His hair is very gray now, but the last couple of times I saw him in August and September he looked healthy and active enough. He now takes long vacations on the warm Black Sea coast, but he takes the capital of Soviet Russia with him wherever he goes. He still deals with all major matters of demestic and foreign policy and has time left over for things like passing judgment on every major motion picture made in Russia. In the soviet hierarchy he is often referred to as khozaino - which means, The Boss. --- I heard indirectly an illuminating story of how Stalin works in the Politburo. At one meeting at the long green table in his office in the Kremlin there was some difference of opinion. Molotov and Mikoyan and Kaganovitch got into heated argument over some point. Stalin himself took no part in the debate, didn't even sit at the table, just sort of walked up and down. After listening a while he broke in curtly and said -- Molotov is right. --- That was that. From that moment on what Stalin had thought was right was the party line.

Russia's top men are surrounded by inccedible secrecy and security. Stalin himself never appears in what we would call public. Any crowd within shooting distance of Stalin has been individually checked. When Stalin appears on Lenin's tomb in Red Square to watch a demonstration, the area for a quarter of a mile around the square is sealed off. Traffic is stopped, people forbidden to leave buildings, all doors and windows shut. To get into the Red Square one must pass through seven picket lines of NKVD troops. --- I personally do not believe that Stalin is in any danger. The precautions are pure security,- why he works and lives in the Kremlin, a medieval embattled fortress in the heart of Moscow; also why he never travels by airplane.

Not even the most general facts of Stalin's life are made public -- no one knows precisely where or how he lives, whom he associates with, how he relaxes. The Russian people know Stalin only as a remote, semi-divine figure who can do no wrong. In reality he must be a lonely old man, hemmed in by the height of his own power. ~~One wonders what sort of picture he makes of the world.~~ TODAY IN HIS LIFE AND IN HIS POLICY JOSEPH STALIN IS PROBABLY THE WORLD'S GREATEST ISOLATIONIST.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin, I return you now to Larry Lesueur and CBS in New York.

greatest 'isolationist

When record 6' 26/12 show?
Have they all passport details?

4 or 5 15 min spots - series
Life of average Russian
Five Year Plan
What does Russia want?

The State & the Party
Totalitarian Russia

RCHottelet CBS 20 December 1946 recording 1300

I've spent almost five years working in totalitarian states, and I thought I'd seen just about everything in the way they operate. But a couple of months ago Soviet Russia hit a new low.

About the middle of October somebody in Moscow decided that the clowns and acrobats of the circus were politically unsatisfactory. The socalled studio of clowns of the Moscow Circus Committee was reorganized entirely, the clowns themselves were given new gags.

A month or so later two clowns tumbled out into the ring of the State Circus and started their new,improved routine. Noo, said the first clown, haven't seen you for some time. Where've you been.---- Oh, I've been travelling around, ~~in~~ Spain and Greece and America. --- Sounds swell, but, do you ~~you~~ speak the language? ---- Sure I speak the language. ---- Whaddaya say when you meet somebody? --- Well, if you meet an American you say how do you do; when you meet a Spaniard you say how do you do; and when you meet a Greek you say how do you do.--- Aw, quit your kiddin, that's all the same language. ---- Sure it is, but nowadays America and Spain and Greece all speak the same language,-- do you get it, ho ho ho.

Then the clowns start off again --- well, tell me, how was it in America? --- Big country, America, very rich. ---- Can you buy things there? xxxx Off ration, I mean? ---- Sure, you can buy just about everything. --- What sort of thing? ---- Wellll, you can buy a newspaper. ---- But that's nothing, you can buy a newspaper in Moscow too. ---- Yeah, but in America you can buy the newspaper, the editor, the publisher and all the reporters. Ho Ho Ho Ho

1 3x

2&3 you may think this is too ridiculous to have any effect. But & this clown business is only the most recent ~~[illegible]~~ step of a systematic campaign. ~~ion that will the state~~ ~~which will be completely at the service of the state.~~ Right now the vast propaganda machinery of the Soviet state is working like mad to isolate the Russian people, cut them off from the rest of the world, (AND ALSO TO) create in ~~Russian~~ their minds the feeling that they are surrounded by bloodthirsty enemies. ~~Quite independently of what~~ No matter what Soviet officials say abroad, no matter what statements are made for foreign comsumption, inside the Soviet Union it is perfectly clear that the Soviet Government has declared ideological war on the rest of the world. Every hour and every day, to the remotest corner of ~~Russia~~ the Soviet Union, the people are being told quite openly and quite bluntly that the battle is on between the communist and the non-communist ways of life; that there can be complete victory or complete defeat, ~~but no~~ compromise. ##

JUST LIKE THE NAZIS ~~THE~~ rulers of Russia have built a wall around their country. ~~No idea, no newspaper, no book, picture, movie, is allowed into the Soviet Union unless in some way it serves the interests of the State. -- Often~~ OFTEN when I sat in Moscow and had my secretary ~~xxxxxxx~~ translatearticles in Pravda and Izvestia and the rest I could close my eyes and remember seeing ~~xxx these~~ identical phrases and sentences in 1938, 39 and 40 in Goebbels' Angriff and Voelkischer Beobachter. MOST OF THE ADJECTIVES WERE EVEN THE SAME. — ONE DIFFERENCE, AND IT MAY ~~BE~~ ONLY A MATTER OF TEMPERAMENT, WAS THAT THE GERMANS SAID THEIR SYSTEM WOULD LAST A THOUSAND YEARS — THE RUSSIANS SWEAR THEY'LL GO ON FOREVER.

~~During the war, while Russia depended so heavily on Allied help, and while Russian foreign policy got pretty much what it wanted, there was no criticism inside Russia of western culture or of the western allies themselves. The line~~ ~~then~~ ~~was, we're fighting the same enemy and the world is big enough for us all to live in. — This does not mean that~~ EVEN DURING THE WAR the men in the Kremlin ~~were~~ NEVER encourag~~ing~~ED friendliness ~~for~~ toward the allies. Britain and America never got any thanks for ~~a~~ lend lease. But more than that, the ~~Russian~~ Soviet propaganda machine refused ever to give the Russian people a picture of the human effort that America and Britain were putting into the war. You remember in America during the war we heard of a whole galaxy of Soviet heroes - female snipers, guerrillas, one-man regiments. We knew their names and what they were said to have done. But in Russia no one ever heard of Colin Kelly, or Commando Kelly or any ~~of~~ American or British heroes. Ernie Pyle could never have had even part of one of his columns printed in a Soviet newspaper. Obviously the Politburo not only did not want to acknowledge ~~anyxxxxx~~ the help they got from the west but did not even want to allow ~~a~~ any bridge of sympathy, any bond of human understanding and warm emotion to be built between the Russian people and the people of the west.

~~This did not prevent the average Russian from feeling friendly just as friendly and grateful to us for our part in the war as we felt to him for his. And Americans who were in the Soviet Union during the war will confirm that. Even those of us who have been there since have met only friendliness in our very limited private contacts.~~

~~And, though this is the case, it is~~ now so ~~despite the best efforts of the Soviet propaganda machine.~~ ONCE WAR WAS OVER, SPECIFICALLY THE SOVIET PROPAGANDA MACHINE HAS BEEN ON THE OFFENSIVE. SINCE SPRING OF THIS YEAR ~~Since the Spring of this year~~ there has not been a field of human existence in which the Kremlin has not worked on the average Russian to isolate him from the rest of world. All his troubles - and he has a lot - are blamed on enemies abroad. He is told that the approach of prosperity and a good life

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in Russia must be delayed until the capitalist encirclement is destroyed. Everything is done ~~world~~ to convince him that all non-communist nations are merely disguised fascists preparing to invade and destroy Russia. The United States ~~was~~ HAS BEEN accused pointblank of ~~th~~ blackmailing the Soviet Union with the atom bomb. But the Russian press has never printed even a paragraph of the Baruch plan.

One way and another this has HAD an effect. I know one American in Moscow who was taken aside by a Russian friend one day in June. Look, the Russian said, as long as the press goes on this way about the United States I can't afford to be seen with you. - He has not shown up since.

Another American couple, really charming people, have in the last four months invited 115 Russians to their home for tea and cocktails and so on. Six Russians have shown up.

About the same time it became known that Marshal Zhukov had been removed from command of the Soviet Ground Forces and sent to Odessa. He had presumably been too friendly with Eisenhower and westerners in general.

The ideological campaign never let up. But it wasn't until August that it swung into high gear. In the middle of August the Central Committee of the Communist Party issued its famous decree ~~xixxxtixxx~~on literature, furiously

5^{10}

tried to stamp out the ~~xxxx~~ sparks of independent thought that had been kindled by the war. This directive -- which is actually a law -- stated quite plainly that literature and art and culture in all its forms ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ existed ~~xxxx~~ only for two purposes ~~and two purposes alone~~ -- to strengthen the power of the soviet state, and to rear a new generation of communist fanatics.

Zhdanov, one of the strong men of the Politburo went to Leningrad to ~~bring~~ put the writers into harness. ~~xxxxxx It wasn't that they were out of line, because you don't with impunity get out of line in Soviet Russia.~~ He went up there to make it perfectly plain to all of the socalled intelligentsia of Russia that they lived and drew their superior rations by the ~~grace~~ sufferance of the Politburo. ~~Xxxx~~ Writers, directors, artists, actors had to pay off, or learn another trade. Writers were a part of the Five Year Plan like plumbers and cotton pickers. They had to get rid of the filthy stupid rotten vile idea that there could be such a thing as art for art's sake. ~~He~~ ZHDANOV told them in so many words that they were in the front line of the ideological war. They had to ~~xxxxxx~~ attack and strike out against ~~the~~ bourgeois culture which, HE SAID, ~~is~~ is in a state of decay and corruption. It was not the function of any soviet writer to study or draw inspiration from a rotten, decayed, corrupt bourgeois-democratic culture. On the contrary, he said, ~~xxxxxx~~ the Soviet system was infinitely higher and better than any bourgeois system, and therefore it was up to the rest of the world to take its lessons from Soviet culture.

At this point Comrade Zhdanov got slightly wistful and he looked down at his auditorium full of hacks ~~and~~ AND AGAIN complained, these are his words - "If the feudal system and the bourgeois system could produce their own art and literature why cannot we who represent the materialization of everything that is best in the history of human civilization and culture ~~xxxxx~~ create the best literature of all time?" ~~He~~, ZHDANOV SPEAKING FOR STALIN AND ~~with the backing of~~ the Central Committee then solemnly ordered Soviet writers and artists to create a Soviet culture. ~~As a first step in that he announced that an assistant chief of the department of propaganda and agitation would be the new editor of the last remaining Leningrad literary magazine. The Leningrad writers, having no other choice, grovelled before him, confessed xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx their sins and promised to do as they were told.~~

It was symbolic that ~~xxxx~~ the Kremlin should have chosen Leningrad as the scene of this wierd spectacle. Leningrad has been the most western, the most cosmopolitan of all Russian cities. Peter the Great build

the city to be Russia's window on Europe, to be his country's gateway to the west. Stalin has now made it perfectly plain that this gate is slammed shut.

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After Zhdanov laid down the law ~~there was~~ a cultural purge BEGAN that went the length and breadth of Russia. The Central Committee issued another decree specifically for the theater. Henceforth IT could produce only plays which were ideologically absolutely safe. The decree went after foreign plays - it said, "The performance of plays by bourgeois foreign authors means opening the Soviet stage to the propaganda of reactionary bourgeois ideology and morality, an attempt to poison the Soviet people." All writers capable of writing a play were ordered to start doing so, and to make them good. Theaters were told they had to produce two or three NEW highly ideological plays every season.

The Soviet film industry was ordered to forget about the silly business of making films for entertainment and told to concentrate on military victories, collective farms and large families, ON TELLING THE PEOPLE THEY LIVE IN THE FINEST COUNTRY ON EARTH. And, of course, there is no room either on the Soviet screen or in the Soviet studio for a foreign picture or script unless it follows the party line. There hasn't been a foreign film shown publicly in Moscow now for months.

This xenophobia and ideological fanaticism didn't stop there. Librarians were told that they should recommend to readers only ideologically valuable books. ~~All this~~ IT was enough to drive people crazy. There was no standard. No one could tell that a book or a play or newspaper article or a movie script he okayed one day as being perfectly safe, might not backfire on him a week later. Theatrical directors, newspaper editors, film producers used to wake up in the morning and first thing ask their wives to look in the paper to see if they hadn't been denounced for having made the traditional grave political mistake. The director of the MOSCOW Foreign Language library felt like a man crossing Niagara Falls on a tight rope, and one day simply shut up shop, ~~ostensibly for repairs~~.

No enterprise through which human beings communicate with one another HAS remained unaffected -- military bands, musical publishing houses, radio stations, CARTOONISTS, jazzbands, vaudeville troupes have been sternly told to raise their ideological level. Comic magazines, lecturers,

9 ~~40~~

social clubs, newspapers, schools, news agencies have been reminded that they exist only to serve thei interests of the state, that they must do their part in this ideological war. One day mothers and fathers WERE TOLD to be sure to keep the Soviet spirit alive in their families, because the rotten corrupt bourgeois family is characterized by concealed and open prostitution. After that came the clowns.

As you live in the Soviet Union it strikes you how terrifyingly similar the methods of the Kremlin are to the methods of Nazi Germany. Just AS ~~like~~ the Nazis, DID the rulers of Russia have built a wall around their country and then loudly complained of encirclement. Often, when I sat in Moscow and had my secretary ~~xxxdxxx~~ translate Pravda and Izvestia and the rest I could close my eyes and remember seeing exactly the same thing in the Nazi press ~~xxxxxx~~ six and seven years ago. Even Many of the adjectives are ~~even~~ the same. The air of smug self righteousness is exactly the same. Maybe even worse - the Nazis only ~~xx~~ said they'd last a thousand years. The Russians already claim a monopoly on eternity, --- In the field of economics the Russian Five Year Plan has ~~xxxxxx~~ the same purpose as the Nazi Four Year Plan, to make the country selfsufficient for war. That is publicly and officially admittedx inside the country. --- In the political field there is the overpowering police machinery with its dictaphones and concentration camps and the same ruthless suppression of criticism and opposition - except maybe on a larger scale. --- And then in the field of culture the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party has the identical ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ function as the Nazi Propaganda Ministry. Comrade Alexandrov is putting the Russian people in a Soviet strait jacket the way Goebbels put the German people into a Nazi straitjacket. The purpose seems ~~xx~~ the same, to turn the nation into ~~xx~~ a mass of obedient automatons, ready to carry out any orders their rulers might give.

The whole fantastic policy of sealing Russia up like a medieval fortress is not accidental, nor does it seem to be temporary. It is obviously part of a carefully thought out plan of mobilizing all forces of the Soviet state. It is a fundamental doctrine of Stalin's Russia that conflict between the communist and noncommunist systems is inevitable. No ONE KNOWS ~~one can tell~~ whether this conflict will be fought out with power politics or whether it will lead to another war. We do know that the Soviet Government for the last eight months has been preparing for it with all its strength.

This is RCH in Berlin returning you to CBS in NY

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

stalin absent november

protrout/ceremonial meeting evening sixth/dash eve twentyninth anniversary october revolution undash held bolshoi theater stop this confirms he still vacationing black sea resort sochi stop unknown whether he returning in time anniversary parade tomorrow morning para bolshoi theater big handsome red etgold opera house center moscow stop tonight it almost completely red stop gold facings of its five balconies been draped cumred velvet hangings stop big gold letters on balconies running you shaped around entire theater proclaimed quote hail adsoviet people unquote quote hail adsovgovernment unquote quote hail adsovunion bastion peace security freedom etselfdetermination of peoples unquote para stage draped entirely rich red dash red hangings etsixteen huge red velvet flags of soviet republics stop in center stage hung huge portrait stalin full uniform stop directly under him stood bust of lenin etcolorguard on reddraped dais banked cumflowers stop downstage sat presidium at long maroon draped table stop periodically during speeches etceremony entire theater bathed floodlights as cameras swung around on audience etspeakers etprominents para ceremony opened cumspeaker reading names of fourteen members politburo pausing dramatically after each while everyone present applauded stop stalins name led rest etwhile audience applauding military band in pit upstruck lively march stop this reminded me somewhat unistates political conventions para zhdanov delivered address dash molotov delivered it last year undash stop noted speech which covered familiar ground development past months devoted considerably more time etenergy adforeign questions dash quote antisoviet campaign anglounistates press unquote etcetera para among those not present were beria,kaganovich, malenkov, andreev etother prominents stop zhdanov, bulganin, popov, marshal koniev were prominentest present enditem

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
6 november 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church newspapers smorning publish yesternights ratification viasupreme soviet of appointment victor semyonovich abakumov as minister state security stop this first official announcement that previous minister vsevolod nikolaevich merkulov been relieved his post para rumors been current some time merkulovs removal dash based his nonappearance public functions etabsence his signature expublic proclamations stop no reason officially given stop merkulov~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ is also playwright using nomdeplume vsevolod rokk stop his play quote engineer sergeyev ~~xxxx~~ unquote still regularly being performed para ministry state security formed late 1943 when peoples commissariat internal affairs brackets nkvd unbrackets was split in two stop merkulov became commissar state security while beria remained commissar internal affairs stop january 1946 beria was promoted advice ~~president~~ chairman council ministers and sergei kruglov became commissar internal affairs stop march 1946 omnicommissariats were renamed ministries para distinction between ~~xxxxx~~ functions ministry internal affairs etministry state security is publicly unknown stop generally considered ministry state security deals cumhighest echelon security matters enditem

hottelet

rehottelet
press card 25
2 13 october 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church personnel changes approved viasupreme soviet last night etpublished smorning include appointment georgi maximilianovich malenkov as vice chairman council ministers simultaneously relieving him his duties as member presidium supreme soviet para malenkovs appointment vice chairman marks another step in rise this young man adposition in administration sovstate second only adstalin stop malenkov now only man who simultaneously full member politburo comma secretary of orgburo comma secretary of communist party comma etvice chairman council ministers stop in official lists of the six secretaries of comparty comma etlists members orgburo malenkovs name appears immediately after stalins para until yesterday he held highest ranks only in party hierarchy comma now as vice chairman council ministers he shares cumeight others vice chairman second highest position soviet government para malenkov only fortyfive years old born 1901 in orenburg brackets now renamed chkalov unbrackets in urals stop during civil war he engaged politworkin red army stop been member comparty since 1920 stop since 1925 he held responsible jobs in central apparatus of party stop in 1934 he became chief of quote section of leading party bodies of central committee of comparty unquote which is principle personnel office of central committee dash making or approving all appointments adleading positions stop since appointment as member of central committee etsecretary of party in march 1939 his rise been rapid stop in addition abovementioned posts he during war was one original members of state Defense Committee which was topmost direction sovwar effort stop he received title hero soviet labor prooverall supervision of aircraft etmotor industry during war stop is member of party control commission which deals cuminfringements party regulations stop president of committee on restoration of liberated areas para practically nothing known his personal life ethabits dash eye unable even find out whether he married stop he seen in public only on state occasions when appears cumother members politburo enditem

hottelet

rchottelet press card 25 19 october 46

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

  protrout
church/supreme soviet meets seven oclock tuesday evening
prosecond session since end war stop this is regular
session dash constitution providing ~~xxxxxxxmmmtkkx~~
semiannual ~~xxxxx~~ meetings each lasting about ten days or
fortnight stop this session had been scheduled proseptember
fifteenth but then postponed adtoday para tonight 1?4?
deputies ~~xx~~ to soviet of union etsoviet of nationalities
will assemble brilliant white saint andrews hall inside
kremlin ~~xxxxxxxx~~ walls which once was czars throne room
stop under ~~xxxxx~~ white slightly vaulted ceiling twentyfive
yards high deputies will sit in neat blocks facing south
end of oblong hall where governmental leaders sit on a
twolevel dais looking out over hall stop sitting there tonight
will council of ministersheaded viastalin comma presidium of
supreme soviet etmembers politburo who all have high govern-
ment office stop speakers stand in ~~xxx~~/shaped speakers box
                                                         yoo
looking about two hundred yards down length of hall stop
it already very dark in moscow at seven oclock so big windows
on right will have curtains drawn stop on left great doors
                                              seventyfive yards across
will closed etspeaker will downlook sea faces/divided by
seven rose carpeted aisles stop ~~xxxxx~~ rear third of hall has
big balcony prospectators ~~x~~ etpress while forndiplomats
have little boxes over doorspara ~~unconfirmedly reported
todays session will deal budgetary financia matters stop
also reported will xxxxxxxxxxxxx statement upsumming various
domestic etforeign policy xxxxx developments stop some
possibility that in molotovs absence stalin or beria will
make political xxxxx report~~ enditem

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
15 october 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

murrow church we now promised radio committee decision quote within very few days unquote regarding future broadcasts para situation presently as follows colon after being told viaradio committee tuesday that our broadcasts cancelled because radio committee rearranging its schedule comma we informed by radio committee official variously that quote not knew what provisions would made proforeign broadcasters unquote etquote there will no time proforeign broadcasters prolong time unquote stop attempts see foreign office tuesday etwednesday unsuccessful stop thursday afternoon however magidoff stevens eteye visited vasilenko who acting chief press department foreign office stop we asked whether we being denied air time as matter of policy stop vasilenko quote foreign office still considers you fully accredited radio broadcasters with right to broadcast unquote stop we asked him whether was radio committees intention give us air time in their new schedule stop he replied he unknew but would query radio committee since it quote apparently technical matter unquote stop he advised us simultaneously address formal request adradiocommittee proplace their new schedule stop we immediately lettered committee etasked for air time or for reason why stop this evening at vasilenkos invitation we telephoned him etreceived information radio committee would give us decision within very few days stop there no indication presently when that decision forthcoming or what twill be stop will keep you posted regards

nottelet

rcnottelet
press card 25
10 october 1946

Richard C, Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
5 October 1946
161055 to 161230

Killed as "tendentious"

Note censor: This script must be at the Radio Committee by 1510

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ Foreign Minister Molotov's return to Moscow is focussing greater attention on the work of the Paris Peace Conference. The deadline is only ten days away, and ~~this~~ the view is expressed in Moscow that a lot is going to have to be done in Paris in that short time to bring the conference to a successful conclusion. Even to a moderately successful conclusion. There is no visible enthusiasm here for the work that has been done so far. I've heard the view expressed that, even though various nominal agreements have been reached, the ~~situation~~ the real situation, and the prospects of establishing a sound and healthy European order have not been improved by the work of the Peace Conference. It is still felt here to be by no means certain that the Paris Conference will not wind up in practical deadlock after all. There is no doubt that ~~in~~ the conversations with Molotov ~~is holding~~ here now are taking all eventualities into consideration. --- The Soviet delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations is getting ready to leave Moscow. I do not know whether Molotov will go to New York. There are ~~a number of~~ several important events scheduled here during the next weeks which might demand his presence; The Supreme Soviet is due to convene on October 15th, and after that will come the preparations for celebration of the 29th anniversary of the Revolution. --- News from the outside world in general these days tends to be fairly gloomy. Today there's an accusation that the United States is maintaining big dumps of German arms and ammunition in Austria for some unexplained reason in violation of an agreement. But with all these events abroad the main attention is still devoted to affairs inside the Soviet Union. Winter is ~~already~~ coming on fast. The weather is already icy cold. Great efforts must be made to bring in the harvest, and the papers again today are full of appeals to finish the harvest and deliver the grain to the state.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in NEW YORK

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church add swedish russian trade agreement~~s~~ amounts adabout tenpercent total swedish exports para ~~xxxx~~ in addition adcredit ~~agxeemext~~ comma agreement provides proreciprocal barter between sweden sovunion stop trade turnover subthis barter ag reement alone scheduled amount ~~xx~~ adtwo hundred million crowns during first year cumintention further expand futurely stop thus volume sovswedish trade projected pronext fifteen years would at that rate dash together cumcredit undash amount adabout five billion crowns para during ~~xegxatx~~ negotiations sovunion requested about half billion crowns of the billion crown credit be applied adelectrical equipment including heaviest generators but ~~xxxixh~~ swedish industry unable supply stop electrical equipment will total ~~xxxxxx~~ only about 150 million crowns of credit para ~~xxedit~~ trade agreements negotiated between swedish etsovgovernments stop next step will be prosoviet purchasing agencies in sweden place orders ~~xegxtiatx~~ cumindividual manufacturers ~~xx~~ para last paragraph trade agreement stresses that negotiations moscow outcarried friendly atmosphere etthat it ~~x~~ considered valuable proreconstruction etdevelopment international trade stop swedish circles outpoint this clause suggested viaswedish delegation was subscribed viarussians enditem

hottelet

rchottelet press card 25 8 october 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church swedish circles today tuesday revealed extent projected soviet swedish trade subnew agreement signed yesternight moscow stop sweden will extend one billion crown credit adsovunion during next five years stop credit will nontransferable etwill expendable only in sweden proswedish goods stop [illegible] sovunion will repay credit over period fifteen years stop interest will nominally three percent perannum but agreement provides interest will not paid first three years wherefore actual interest rate will two and three eighths percent para swedish [illegible] deliveries will include electrical equipment comma mining machinery comma constructio equipment comma timber [illegible] etwood processing machinery comma locomotives etfishing vessels stop sweden will also deliver high grade steels ethighgrade steel products such as ballbearings comma cutting parts comma spare parts stop moreover sweden will deliver agricultural and food products such as horses comma cattle and fish para in return sovunion will deliver mainly raw materials colon asbestos comma nickel comma chrome ore comma manganese ore comma silver comma oil products comma cotton furs flax [illegible] pigiron etrolled steel products [illegible] etpotash stop these [illegible] include various things [illegible] obtained exgermany before war dash particularly potash stop swedish circles say potash which sovunion will now deliver adsweden will come exsovzone germany para agreement also provides prosoviet union paying about twentyfive million crowns compensation proswedish property dash electric power stations latvia comma shale oil refineries estonia more

hottelet

rchottelet press card 25 8 october 1946

URGENT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church radio commmittee informs me smorning all their schedules suddenly changed wherefore cancelling my 1300 spot stop they unable presently state what future schedule will be stop will notify you soonest

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PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church swedish circles today tuesday revealed extent projected soviet swedish trade subnew agreement signed yesternight moscow stop sweden will extend one billion crown credit adsovunion during next five years stop credit will nontransferable etwill expendable only in sweden proswedish goods stop ~~xx~~ sovunion will repay credit over period fifteen years stop interest will nominally three percent perannum but agreement provides interest will not paid first three years wherefore actual interest rate will two and three eighths percent para swedish ~~xxxxx~~ deliveries will include electrical equipment~~x~~/comma mining machinery/comma constructi equipment comma timber ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ etwood processing machinery comma locomotives etfishing vessels stop sweden will also deliver high grade steels ethighgrade steel products such as ballbearings comma cutting part comma spare parts stop moreover sweden will deliver agricultural and food products such as horses comma cattle and fish para in return sovunio will deliver mainly raw materials colon asbestos comma nickel comma chrome ore comma manganese ore comma silver comma oil products comma cotton furs flax ~~xxx~~ pigiron etrolled steel products ~~xxx~~ etpotash stop these ~~xxx~~ include various things ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ obtained exgermany/before war dash particularly potash stop swedish circles say potash which sovunion will now deliver adsweden will come exsovzone germany para ~~agreement also provides prosoviet union paying about twentyfive million crowns compensation proswedish property dash electric power stations/latvia comma shale oil refineries estonia~~ more

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rchottelet press card 25 8 october 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church add swedish russian trade agreement~~s~~ amounts adabout tenpercent total swedish exports ~~stop~~ para in addition adcredit ~~agreement~~ comma agreement provides proreciprocal barter between sweden sovunion stop trade turnover subthis barter ag reement alone scheduled amount ~~at~~ adtwo hundred million crowns during first year cumintention further expand futurely stop thus volume sovswedish trade projected pronext fifteen years would at that rate dash together cumcredit undash amount adabout five billion crowns para during ~~negot~~ negotiations sovunion requested about half billion crowns of the billion crown credit be applied adelectrical equipment including heaviest generators but ~~[illegible]~~ swedish industry unable supply stop electrical equipment will ~~[illegible]~~ total only about 150 million crowns of credit para ~~credit~~ trade agreements negotiated between swedish etsovgovernments stop next step will be prosoviet purchasing agencies in sweden ~~negotiate~~ place orders cumindividual manufacturers ~~[illegible]~~ para last paragraph trade agreement stresses that negotiations moscow outcarried friendly atmosphere etthat it ~~[illegible]~~ considered valuable proreconstruction etdevelopment international trade stop swedish circles outpoint this clause suggested viaswedish delegation was subscribed viarussians enditem

hottelet

rchottelet press card 25 8 october 1946

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
5 October 1946
161055 to 161230

Killed as "Condensed"

Note censor: This script must be at the Radio Committee by 1510

Foreign Minister Molotov's return to Moscow is focussing greater attention on the work of the Paris Peace Conference. The deadline is only ten days away, and the view is expressed in Moscow that a lot is going to have to be done in Paris in that short time to bring the conference to a successful conclusion. Even to a moderately successful conclusion. There is no visible enthusiasm here for the work that has been done so far. I've heard the view expressed that, even though various nominal agreements have been reached, the real situation, and the prospects of establishing a sound and healthy European order have not been improved by the work of the Peace Conference. It is still felt here to be by no means certain that the Paris Conference will not wind up in practical deadlock after all. There is no doubt that the conversations with Molotov here now are taking all eventualities into consideration. --- The Soviet delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations is getting ready to leave Moscow. I do not know whether Molotov will go to New York. There are several important events scheduled here during the next weeks which might demand his presence; The Supreme Soviet is due to convene on October 15th, and after that will come the preparations for celebration of the 29th anniversary of the Revolution. --- News from the outside world in general these days tends to be fairly gloomy. Today there's an accusation that the United States is maintaining big dumps of German arms and ammunition in Austria for some unexplained reason in violation of an agreement. But with all these events abroad the main attention is still devoted to affairs inside the Soviet Union. Winter is coming on fast. The weather is already icy cold. Great efforts must be made to bring in the harvest, and the papers again today are full of appeals to finish the harvest and deliver the grain to the state.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in NEW YORK

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
161045 - 161230
3 October 1946

Note censor: This broadcast must be in the hands of the radio committee no later than 1510.

~~This summary~~ Every effort is being made here to raise production and to bring in the harvest. Orders have been issued and appeals made to workers in various branches of industry and transport to fulfill their plans for production and delivery. Most attention is being paid to agriculture right now. Collective farms are being ordered without reservation to deliver their quotas of grain to the state. One shining example is held up daily, the example of the ~~alt~~ farmers of the Altai region. In that region a wellorganized spontaneous appeal has been made to all collective farmers to do their duty by the state. Still, every day, the press publishes complaints about collective farms not turning over enough grain and produce to the state. The press makes the accusation that farmers are hiding behind poor excuses of rain in one region, drought in another and lack of transport in another to explain the fact that they are not brining in the harvest. --- The complaints aren't confined to agriculture. Coal production in the most important district of the Donetz Basin, the Stalino district continues to lag behind. "The overwhelming majority of the miners are not fulfilling their plan" says Pravda. Coal production per capita, per man, is only 61.5 percent of prewar. --- Transport comes in for criticism - construction of new lines in the Donetz Basin, in the Urals and in the Far East is lagging behind. Although the transport of certain commodities is up to schedule, the transport of coal, metal and ores is below the plan.

This will serve to give you a ~~bit of a~~ sketchy idea of the sort of material problems that this country faces today and every day, as it approaches winter. The Fall in Russia is always a time of ~~intense~~ preparation. These days that applies also to the military. Pictures are published today of tactical army maneuvers in the Transcaucasian area - pictures of troops attacking through smoke screens and so on. It's revealed also that tactical maneuvers have also been

held in the Russian occupied zone of Germany (in an article in the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star).

This is Richar C. Hottelet in Moscow, I return you now to CBS in New York

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout sovstate presently taking measures deal cumfood situation arising expoor harvest stop announced couple weeks ago ~~gx~~ that because poor harvest rationing which scheduled end this year would prolonged until next stop also september sixteenth ~~pxixx~~ rationed food prices were raised while socalled commercial prices were lowered dash this was done ~~axadxxaxdaxxaxixx~~ as step toward elimination double price scale in preparation protermination rationing 1947 para on october first which marks beginning monthly ration period further measures were taken conserve food stop childrens bread ration reduced ex400 ad300 grams daily stop nonworking dependents dash that includes women above ~~xx~~ age fifty ~~sxxxxxxxx~~ and women ~~wxx~~ with children below age ~~x~~ eight comma etmen above age fiftyfive dash bread ration reduced ex300 ad250 grams daily stop ~~otxxx~~ rations of other foodstuffs remain same para in addition ~~addxxix~~ supplementary ration books which normally issued to quote responsible workers unquote skilled workers comma scientific workers comma artists writers etcetera comma this month unyet been issued stop no official explanation any these measures stop meetings presently being held factories etoffices explaining that these measures not intended as permanent enditem

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
3 october 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

PROTROUT special ~~article~~ section appears pravda today entitled quote unemployment in capitalist states unquote stop begins quote ~~unemployment~~ unemployment which terrible plague proevery worker under capitalist system has already become real life in unistates unquote stop charges unemployment in reality far higher than official unistates figures stop quote etonly large scale military measures delaying unemployments inevitable growth asterisks only gigantic state expenses prowar needs comma proslowly demobilized army are adcertain extent delaying violent growth unemployment para pravda quote in southern states during war many large industrial enterprises were opened stop now they all have fired their workers etentirely stopped production unquote para fact truman unwill ask propublic works appropriations quote means he doesnt want grant work admillions people unquote quote congressmen are in general against full ~~employment~~ employment unquote para pravda concludes quote difficulties of postwar period are aggravated in postwar world viaegoistic actions ruling classes comma viaterror of unemployment etviaspeculation in famine stop tragedy of workers in capitalist countries exists first of all in anxiety about tomorrow comma about complete uncertainty in future unquote enditem hottelet

R.C.Hottelet.
Press Card 25.
Oct.3,1946.

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

proashton sovpress past weeks even months been uptaken cummajor international events etproblems dash paris conference comma nuremberg comma security council been dominating foreign news sections stop remember average sovnewspaper only four pages stop what with these main stories etnumerous secondary ones on unistates etbritish [illegible] domestic etforeign [illegible] policy there been no space proreports suchs on russian occupation germany stop past couple months there been only few stories para [illegible] their character is completely political stop one report described how sovmilitary administration had distributed [illegible] confiscated former nazi business enterprises among municipal organizations trade unions etother private persons stop another report [illegible] described soviet measures [illegible] establishing equal rates of pay prowomen etyouths doing same work as men stop there no reports on food or industrial situation stop several months ago there were some [illegible] stories in connection cumvisit soviet trade union delegation adsovzone para in addition two reports eye cite above there been comma in last six weeks comma four stories on elections inside sovzone characterizing them as eminently fair etfree expressions popular will etvictories prodemocracy stop one briefly described preparations proelections stop second sokolovskys attack against socialdemocratic quote sabotage etfrustration unquote of sovmeasures stop third results elections saxony stop fourth results election thuringia para that just about complete picture para otherwise of course there been attacks antiunistates etbritish policy their zones para how ya doin ruthie query

hottelet

rchottelet press card 25 2october 1946

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1514-1518
2 October 1946

The Soviet theater is today in the middle of an interesting development. It is reexamining and readjusting its repertory. The Central Committee of the Communist Party has ordered it to do its duty of propagating the policy of the Soviet State. The theater has been ordered to cleanse its stage of BOURGEOIS foreign influences and to create a contemporary Soviet theater. This, says the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will raise its cultural and artistic level.

In Moscow there are about 23 theaters giving operas, operettas and drama. The winter season opened here about six weeks ago. Thus far one new play has been produced. The repertory is pretty big. In the course of a ten day period these theaters will show eighty or ninety different plays. There is some Shakespeare - Othello and Twelfth Night and Measure for Measure. There are the Three Musketeers, Cyrano de Bergerac, Maeterlinck's Blue Bird. There are a couple of plays adapted from Dickens - one called Pickwick Club and the other Our Mutual Friend. --- There are, as a matter of fact quite a number of foreign plays shown regularly. But they are mostly classics. Very few modern foreign plays are given. The only ones I see on the current program are Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion, and Lillian Hellman's The Little Foxes. --- As a matter of fact the Central Committee of the Communist Party was very outspoken against foreign plays. Such plays as The Man Who Came to Dinner; and Somerset Maugham's The Circle and Penelope are vulgar and second rate. The Central Committee of the Communist Party said, "The performance of plays by bourgeois foreign authors means opening the soviet stage to propaganda or reactionary bourgeois ideology and morality - an attempt to poison the minds of the Soviet people, to revive remnants of capitalism. --- That is why we will probably be seeing many more Russian plays on the Soviet stage. Not that there aren't lots of Russian plays given

here. A lot of the old Russian classics are performed frequently. There's a lot of Ostrovsky and Chekhov. And also a lot of Gorky and Alexei Tolstoy. But of course, what the Central Committee of the Communist Party demands is the ~~creation of~~ DEVELOPMENT OF THE a Soviet Theater. It has ordered the writers union to concentrate on producing vivid and highly artistic plays on soviet life and the soviet man. Every theater must produce two or three such new highly artistic plays every year. —— Thus far this season there has been one new play. It is named Lyonushka. The story is about a village that is overrun by the Germans. Of course all the people become guerrillas. But there is one traitor. And, you know, he turns out to be a former kulak. — I haven't seen this play, but people who have say they haven't seen anything like it. If it were produced in New York it would have a reception and as long a run as a play by Maxwell Anderson had there last year called Truck Line Cafe. —— In order t make it easier to produce new plays the Central Committee of the Communist Party has ordered the procedure to be simplified. Up to now a man writing a play had to have it approved by the Censorship (the Clavrepertkom), by the Art Committee of the republic, the art committee of the district and by the man in charge of artistic affairs in the particular theater before it could be produced.

Of course together with ordering an improvement in the theater the Central Committee of the Communist Party has ordered that dramatic critisism should also be improved. Newspapers, it orders, must get politically mature and qualified theater critics and wage a ruthless struggle against nonpolitical and nonideological theater criticism.

Right now meetings are being held in Moscow to figure out a repertory that will meet the demands of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1514-1518
1 October 1946

Killed

The Soviet Government has ordered a nationwide overhaul and cleanup of collective farms to put an end to widespread mismanagement and violations of law.

The collective farm is one of the foundations of Russia. In a country where only two classes are recognized - workers and peasants - it is the main agricultural unit.

A collective farm looks like a little village, and indeed many of them are simply villages that the peasants have always lived in. Whether they're old or new they're generally two rows of little shacks/little houses facing each other across a wide dirt road. The collective farm, or kolkhoz as the Russians call it, is an agricultural factory. Depending on crops and location it can be anywhere from a couple of hundred to thousands of acres. The land belongs to the farm as an organization, but the produce and any financial profit are split up among the peasants after the state gets its share for taxes and various payments. All the machinery and the draught animals on the farm belong to the ~~state,~~ KOLKHOZ because in the soviet society only the state can own the means of production. But the collective farmer owns his own house and ~~some~~ private livestock and about an acre of ground which he can cultivate as he pleases. He can x legally sell anything he grows privately for as much money as he can get.

The collective farm is vital to the soviet union. Mainly, of course, because it grows the food the country needs. But also because it's from the peasant population that the state must draw the millions of additional workers it needs for its expanding industry. This great importance to the state makes the farm somewhat of a political problem child too, because the peasantry - with its small private production - comes closer to capitalist private enterprise than any other group in this country. Lenin

himself warned that small production leads to capitalism.

Now, in the past few years various things have happened on the collective farms. During the war the peasants' main job was to grow as much food and industrial produce as possible. It was hard work. All them men the tractors and the horses were in the army. Nobody objected when the remaining peasants gradually expanded their private plots — after all if a personal incentive led them to grow more cabbage and popatoes, so much the better. So these private plots tended to grow. And many a peasant household accumulated more private livestock than it was allowed by law. —— During the war the state control machinery ran down and various other irregularities became widespread. Local politicians began dipping into collective farm stocks for extra food and even money and land. They forgot about making various legal payments to the farms. Some politicians appointed their own men as chairmen of farms to make looting easier. They, and other leaders of farms, got useless relatives and friends on the payroll — and payroll on a colective farm means a share of the crops.

All this cut down efficiency, and right now efficiency in food, production is very necessary. The farms during the next four years will give up six and a half million more workers for industry, and they're also going to have to produce the food to feed them. So the state has now ordered efficiency raised and any superfluous manpower combed out. Violations of soviet policy have also been ordered stopped. Local politicians must now keep their fingers and their friends out of collective farms. And the collective farmers themselves are ordered to give up all private land above the legal maximum.

This is part of Russian reconversion. Just as industry and the armed forces, the state bureaucracy and cultural activity have been tightened up, now agriculture has been ordered to stick closely to the Marxist line and contribute more than its been doing to the strength of the soviet state. This is RCHottelet in Moscow, I return you to CBS in NY.

URGENT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout thusfar unofficial sovreaction nuremberg verdictd stop there however surprise exindignation at acquittal [illegible] papen schacht fritsche stop one comment quote it almost demonstrative encouragement proforces reaction stop like demonstration adgermpeople that certain genteel types reaction will find favor x in western eyes stop once again dash wells [illegible] verdict on stormtroopers cabinet generalstaff dash soviet viewpoint once again clashes cumangloamerican bloc unquote enditem

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
1 october 1946

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
151045-151230
1 October 1946

The United States is accused this morning of openly preparing for an atomic war. The authoritative soviet magazine, New Times, in an article on atomic energy ~~xapaakx~~ charges that nothing is being done in the United States to develop ~~them~~ the peaceful uses of atomic power. There is, it says, no time, no means, no scientific workers - and mainly, of course, no desire. The reason ~~xaxxkkix~~ is that there is a military dictatorship in the field of atomic research. The socalled tests at Nagasaki and Hiroshima, says the magazine, and also at Bikini have no bearing on science at all but are only designed to foster a war of nerves. ~~ifxhalfxafxwhatxthesextx~~ If half of what these tests cost were applied to peaceful research they would go very far. But, it continues, it's openly admitted that the main furctions of these tests are to maintain the American military establishment in a state of operational readiness. American military authorities are already experimenting with combinations of atom bombs and rocket projectiles. It repeats the accusation that the preparation for atomic war is being carried ~~thxaugh~~ forward quite openly, that the production and accumulation of stocks of atomic bombs is in full swing. --- The Soviet Union, the article goes on, has tried to end this atomic diplomacy, political blackmail and foreign political gambling which is planned to frighten people with weak nerves. It has tried to ~~axaid~~ forestall atomic competition "which is pregnant with such fateful consequences for mankind". And the main opposition to this ~~txa~~ soviet atomic proposal has come from imperialist forces who are striving toward world domination, and who are trying to develop atomic blackmail. --------But to turn from the sublime to something else, inside the Soviet Union the campaign continues to raise the ideological level. This morning there is criticism of the latest symphony of Dmitri Shostakovich, the Ninth symphony. This work purports to celebrate Soviet victory but - says the critic - you do not feel an ardent ideological conviction. There is a tone in the symphony that is too cynical and satirical. The composer is urged to do better next time.

This is RCHottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in NY

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
151045 to 151230
28 September 1946

Another Soviet note has been sent to Turkey on the question of the Dardanelles. It was delivered in Ankara four days ago. It repeats the Soviet demand that Russia take direct part in the military fortification of the straits. It once again demands direct conversations on this matter between Turkey and Russia before any general conference is called. It accuses Turkey of ~~inxafxfact~~ damaging the dignity of the soviet union- and repeats again and again that the defense of the dardanelles with Russian participation is absolutely vital to Soviet security. -- The guts of the note are in this passage, which I'll read you: " By rejecting the joint study of the defense of the straits with the Soviet Union, a problem which is indissolubly bound up with the security of th3 USSR and the other Black Sea Powers, the Turkish Government obviously contradicts its own statement that it wishes to restore friendly relations with the USSR based on mutual trust. The Turkish Government finds it possible to express suspicions which have no foundation whatsoever and which are incompatible with the dignity of the Soviet Union.... If Turkey rejects the Soviet proposal and takes military measures in the straits together with any nonBlack Sea power this would be in direct contradiction ~~xkkm~~ to the interests of the Black Sea Powers." ~~Atxthexsamextimexthexkrix~~ With the publication of this note this morning the Newspaper Pravda, which is the official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, published a bitter attack on the presence of American and British troops abroad. The accusation is made that Britain has organized military supply bases on the Black Sea coast of Turkey, has set up radar stations and is supervising the construction of airdromes. This article says that Britain is maintaining enormous military forces in the near east, it asks why British troops are in Greece, why there are more American warships in the Mediterranean now than there are British. It repeats a charge that the United States have leased the Italian air base at Foggia, from which airplanes could attack the Dardanelles. --And this article does not neglect the other side of the world when it repeats the accusation that "american militarists are trying to transform china into ~~an~~ a jump off place for an attack on the soviet union.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow, I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
150045-151230
27 September 1946

The Soviet Press continues as before to underline that a struggle is going on in the world today between two different systems. The newspaper Izvestia, the official organ of the Supreme Soviet, puts it in so many words. "In the world", says Izvestia," a furious ideological struggle is going on between the forces of reactionary imperialism and the progressive forces of democracy." -- There is no hope held out that this conflict will become less bitter. On the contrary it's portrayed as extending out into the field of culture as well as politics. The campaign continues to purge the Soviet theater and literature of all western influences, the socalled intelligentsia keeps being told that it must lead this struggle. One writer this morning came right out with it by saying, "The task of Soviet Literature is courageously to attack bourgeois culture, which is in a state of decay and corruption." I seem to remember hearing those words before somewhere. --- The ideological conflict is no less sharp than the political, they are both fundamentally the same thing. The press in the last couple of days has not in the least slackened its pace. The machinations of reaction, especially American reaction are publicized as widely as ever. The various Arctic expeditions and maneuvers are described as preparations for American expansion, Canada is a jumping off place. American bases and outposts abroad are to be used, says the Soviet Press, for political pressure and blackmail. At the Paris Conference Molotov and Viskinsky are pictured battling incessantly with the forces of reaction - particularly American reaction- in all sorts of questions. Wherever one looks through the telescope of the Russian press-- to South America, China, Indonesia, India the picture remains the same as before, a struggle to the death between two ideologies. Nothing has changed.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow I return you now to CBS in New York.

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK Killed

church friday feastory ~~amidst~~ worldchanging politdevelopments comma diplonotes maneuvers charges countercharges comma we sometimes tend forget ordinary people stop this not usual hooey etmolasses about peepul comma it basic political reality stop no state however totalitarian etruthless can pursue a ~~pt~~ policy which goes beyond the physical~~x~~ strength of its people para these past months it probably seemed adcommon man worldwide that he was bound get it~~x~~ in neck again one way or tother stop ~~xxxx~~ this went proivan ivanovich also stop there been plenty times since end war etmore particularly recent months when ivan outpulled his nose expages pravda izvestia etwondered whether high politics wouldnt land him in military cemetery after all stop thats why one biggest pieces good news he heard recently came tuesday when he had it direct exstalin himself that there no real danger of new war stop ivan had no illusions what new war would mean himward comma knew perfectly well would bring him past breaking point stop now he leastly has that burden off mind etcan turn more easily adnumerous other problems he faces stop there of course the overall backbreaking job reconstruction etindustrial expansion which demands ivan tackle ~~xx~~ at one time seven or eight problems ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ any one which would seriously occupy ~~xx~~ nation stop in addition russian winter now rapidly coming up comma etivan unhas sufficient clothing shelter food stop but ivan unhas objection working hard if feels twill not all upblown again vianew conflict ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ para good word about peace came doubly welcome because came just after price rise here which certainly not conducive lightening burden ivans life stop september sixteenth ration prices onmistaple foods rose threehundred percent stop bread cereals sugar meats fats canned goods all affected stop this uncame as surprise but it nevertheless hard blow stop results been immediately apparent stop some families now feel they unable afford buy their ~~fx~~ full food ration stop once winter really underway etvegetables begin disappear ivan will have dig another notch his belt stop but ivan accustomed hard life stop he probably feels peace etplenty might too much expect simultaneously etperfectly willing settle propeace onliten

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
26 september 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout sovpress today continues as before portrayal fascist reactionary forces which disporting selves throughout most of outside world dash particularly in unistates etin american policy para izvestia has three articles spotlighting america stop one calls attention adunistates warships eastern mediterranean as bolstering turkey quote desire previously expressed cumnotes is now repeated in language of battleships etsteel eagles stop while diplomats speak security council battleships aircraft ready speak aegean sea unquote stop another article describes byrnes stuttgart speech bolstering german reaction dash portraying boom in german stock market as result speech stop another deals cumquote intervention unquote unistates armed forces china dash marines erecting permanent barracks comma bee twentynines in perfect condition being sold china ostensibly as scrap para this is not all stop press today carries tass dispatch exchina condemns unistates support kuomintang which threatens peace stop another dispatch in trud goes after william green who described as quote lackey of monopolistic capitalists unquote etforces of reaction seeking foment trouble cumsovunion para long article today calls attention exclusion wallace pepper dash both whom customarily regarded here as standard bearers liberalism undash exlist democratic campaign speakers stop there also story on defeat gromykos proposal that nations reveal number troops they maintain abroad para this worldwide press picture of machinations fascism reaction also includes mention quote fascist meetings in britain unquote desccibing activities mosley stop also article exparis on new gaullist party quote they strive strangle democratic forces france etestablish reactionary regime dictatorship stop todays picture outrounded viadispatch detailing statement yugoslav embassy athens protestin quote systematic provocational campaign antiyugoslavia unquote para sovpress certainly no less intent than before on calling attention worldwide recrudescence machinations fascism etreaction enditem

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
26 september 1946

no cuts

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout eye returned extrip too late answer your message stop ~~xxxxx xx~~ best etofficialest ettersest official reaction wallaces statements came exstalin smorning when stated he believed unconditionally in ability capitalist etcommunist systems innabit world etcompete peacefully stop youll find this sentiment will repeated sovpress prosome time para generally it interpreted as effort ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx~~ stem tide antisoviet feeling ~~xxxxx~~ in western world which doing this country no good either politically or in acquisition economic help it desperately needs stop it certainly hoped here stalins words will help break up political logjam which blocking sovunions path in all importantest international questions para generally press been playing wallace speech etresignation straight dash etconflicting stories emanating exwashington past ~~xxxxxx~~ week have made washington look silly enough stop general overtones are that wallace taking up torch rooseveltian liberalism while trumans policy being decided moren more viareactionary circles para its this angle of wallace etroosevelt versus truman etreactionaries which has spread widest among people stop however ~~xx~~ you ask whether little people know whats cooking etanswer thereto decidedly no stop none of background or side issues been allowed complicate the desired clear picture of struggle between liberalism etreaction

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
24 september 1946

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
24 September 1946
1503-1518

For the past two weeks I've been out with a group of correspondents touring around a large part of western Russia. We've been to eight cities of the Ukraine and White Russia. We got a good look at the present state of Soviet industry and agriculture in this great area - we were the first correspondents to travel around the Donetz Basin since the war. We saw how heartbreakingly difficult is the job of rebuilding factories and houses and farms. We saw the splendid help that UNRRA - the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has been able to provide.

It is clear to anyone travelling as we did that the Soviet Union in this postwar time is like a convalescent after an almost fatal accident. No nation can lose as much blood as Russia did and come snapping back as if nothing had happened. This country is doing the best it can to get back on its feet, but the difficulties and the shortages and the complications are still great. Quite apart from the normal pos war headaches like reconversion and things like absenteeism etc There are shortages of transport and industrial machinery. Housing and clothing and consumers goods - even food fall short of the reconstruction requirements. And there's a shortage of skilled labor to boot. Every one of these shortages complicates the others. Any one of them would be a major problem in any country. You can imagine the sort of effort Russia will have to make to deal with them all at the same time. -- ~~And~~ Yet that's what these people are trying to do. And more than that - they're trying to get back to pre-war levels of production and even higher during the next four years of this Five Year Plan. To succeed in this Russia will have to accomplish an industrial miracle. ---

The going has been slow, and you can understand why when you see ~~still visible everywhere the enormous damage the Germans left behind them.~~ In general In the territory that we covered production seems to be about half of what it was before the war -- that goes for industry and agriculture. It varies from place to place and among the different fields of production - but in general it's about fifty percent. The Ukraine is a good illustration of both the problems and the progress.

The Ukraine is the ~~second~~ third largest of the Soviet Republics. It has an area about the size of France, and just about as large a population. It's an extremely important part of the Soviet Union. Before the war it was the nation's breadbasket, with its great belt of Black Earth forming the richest farm land on the

continent. Before the war the Ukraine was also a great industrial region with large iron and coal deposits. The Donetz Basin, or Donbas which gets its name from the Donetz River that flows through it, was the most important coal field in the Soviet Union,- about as important as the Allegheny coal fields are to the United States. The city of Odessa on the Black Sea was one of the biggest Soviet seaports.

Today the Ukraine is struggling to get back on its feet. It's about three years now that the Germans were driven out. At that time much of the population was scattered. Livestock was gone, farm machinery mostly destroyed. The port of Odessa was a shambles. The mines of the Donbas were flooded and the factories wrecked. —— These last three years have been spent in picking up the pieces. And there are still pieces to be picked up.

More than half the coal mines of the Donbas are now producing again - the rest are still waiting for machinery or being repaired. Production today is about fifty percent of prewar. Even at that the Donbas has not lost its position as the most important coal field in the country - it already produces between 30 and 40% more than the big new Siberian coalfield, the Kuznetsk Basin. Steel production is about forty percent of prewar, pigiron also about forty. We went into the largest steel plant in south Russia, at Makeevka, where pigiron production is fifty percent of prewar and steel twentyfive percent. You can get an idea from this that there'll be a lot of work needed to reach the production level set by the Five Year Plan. By 1950 iron and steel production is supposed to be 35% above prewar, and coal production more than half again as great as prewar.

One of the greatest difficulties in rebuilding industry is the shortage of housing for the workers and of the materials and machines with which to construct both dwelling houses and factory buildings. There's even a shortage of skilled labor, but we'll come to that in a minute.

Agricultural reconstruction is as difficult and painful a job for the Ukraine as industrial rebuilding. Herds of livestock which provide the richest part of a workers diet can grow back only slowly. Most of the farm machines were destroyed, and the planted acreage is still considerably below prewar. And, we were told the production per farmer is also lower than prewar. Before the war the Ukraine had something like 85,000 tractors. Today it's got half that many, and of them only about five thousand are in good working condition. Before the war the Ukraine's only tractor

plant at Kharkov turned out fifty tractors a day. Today the average daily production is four. —— One state planning official told us that the whole Five Year Plan depends on the abundance of food. ~~supply~~ And this is doubly right. On the one hand the country needs food to live. And on the other, under the Plan something like six and a half million additional workers will go into industry all over the Soviet Union. The only labor reservoir readily available today, with the army remaining a good bit larger than it was before the war (for its occupation duties etc.) - the only available labor reservoir is the farm. Which means that progressively fewer farmers are going to have to produce more. We asked how this was to be done, and got the answer - by increasing the mechanization and electrification of agriculture. We asked where the farm machinery and electrical equipment were coming from and the answer came back that the increased labor force would raise the industrial output sufficiently —— Now this is a great problem - the workers have to eat in order build farm machinery, and the peasant has to have the farm machinery before he can grow enough to eat. It's going to be a tough job, particularly since the Plan insists that this all be done by 1950.

This question of labor is the vital one in the present program of Soviet reconstruction and expansion. We went to a lot of places in the course of our trip. But there wasn't a single mine or steel mill or factory or farm that we hit that had its old workers back, or that even had as many workers as it had had before the war. War scrambled the labor pattern like a jigsaw puzzle and it is slow work getting the pieces back together. We found in these various places that some workers who had been evacuated far east had found new jobs out there and would never come back. Some were off trying to locate and bring back their families who had been evacuated during the war. Others were dead, some are still in the army. The Soviet Union, with all its other problems is now in the process of trying to reconstruct a stable and organized labor force. And this won't by any means be a labor force up to prewar standards of skill. Mines and steel plants now have an increasing percentage of young workers who've grown up in the army and who have to be taught their trades. They've got to learn how to produce, and it'll necessarily be some time before they're able

to produce efficiently and on a large scale.

And here is what struck me as extraordinary during the whole trip- the Five Year Plan commits its people not only to deal with these formidable problems, not only to repair all war damage by 1950, but in these next four years to raise all production above prewar levels. Everywhere you go you see charts and graphs - on factory walls, in town squares, on the sides of buildings - showing how iron and steel production and coal and all the rest, clothing and housing and automobiles and refrigerators would come pouring out in 1950. One local mayor told us quite seriously that the wrecked and battered town we stood in would be completely rebuilt by 1950 with great monumental buildings and broad avenues and landscaped parks. Here indeed is pie in the sky. This is a job that the United States could not fulfill.

What this means for the Soviet people is years of work. To get those production averages up they're going to have to climb a lot faster the next four years. The workers and engineers themselves realize this too, and one of my main impressions from this trip is that they all realize the need for continued peace. I put on a rubber hat and rubber boots and went down into one of the Dnbas coal mines. In those dark corrdiors 1100 feet below the ground in the seams of coal so narrow that men have to crawl into them, down in that mine there is no mood for saber rattling. In the food stores stocked with Unrra supplies in the Ukraine and Byelo Russia the women with shawls over their heads who crowd up to the counters I am sure don't talk about war except to curse it . —— And it's not just a question of peace being a good thing in general. The people we had a chance to speak to expressed the necessity of a peace that would unite the world. They know how much help Russia has received from outside these past years, They know how much more help Russia needs, and that the only way this help will come is through peaceful and friendly trade. The mine director who told us that half the mines in the Donbas had been pumped dry with American pumps knew it. The young mining engineers who said, "We need more machinery and electrical equipment."- he knew it too. So did the man in charge of the port of Odessa as he told us that the goods coming through his port are loaded and unloaded by American lendlease cranes.

And even more when he showed us the Unrra goods piled high. — but we'll talk about electrical stuff we saw everywhere, the key machinery and transport that's come in through Unrra a little later. And I'm not mentioning the motors and generators and special / lendlease and that's been worth its weight in gold.

What I'm boiling down to is the distinct impression that the Russian people are in no mood for any kind of a war, and they don't want to be cut off from the rest of the world. I wondered, as we travelled around, how much people would be influenced by the news and propaganda carried in the Moscow press. But it seemed to ~~x~~ us all that there was no noticeable suspicion or resntment ~~xt~~ af us as foreigners. In factories and in stores when word went around that we were Americans people gathered round and smiled and nodded at us. Only once did a local official get up and give us the line about reactionary forces at Paris and New York threatening international peace. —— As far as the ordinary people go - whatever anyone says in Paris or New York - they know that another war would carry them past the breaking point. It's perfectly plain to them, as it is to anyone who travels around the country, that right now and for some time to come Russian industrial strength will barely be on the level of a great moder power - much less ~~xxxxx~~ be able to meet the demands of a modern war. —— I'm just using this as/a sort of yardstick. In the whole of this trip we did not seen any inclination on the part of anyone in the direction of a war, and we saw no sign of any military preparations.

Whatever has been accomplished in the Ukraine — and that goes for Byelo Russia too — has mainly been through the dogged perseverance of the people themselves who show an almost incredible capacity to do without the things that we Americans would consider ~~the~~ necessities of life. To give you only one idea — as far as housing goes, the government hopes to give each individual by1950 nine square meters of ~~fxxxxxxxxx~~ dwelling space. That means it hopes to provide everyone with nine feet by nine feet of floor space to live in. And that's considerably higher than the average today.

The people have certainly worked hard, and are having to be content with very little. But to a pretty good degree the reconstruction wex saw in the Ukraine is due to the help that came in from the outside in the form of key machinery. And also in food. And this is where Unrra comes in, because even though some of the

250,000,000 worth of relief and rehabilitation goods are industrial equipment and raw materials, the great bulk of it is food. Mainly the protein foods that workers need - fat and meat and dried milk for children. — This Unrra food takes a terrific burden off the state both in the Ukraine and in Byelo Russia. In the Donbas we were told officially that fifty percent of the total food supply, except for grains comes from Unrra. We went into some grocery stores in that region that were better stocked than any ration food stores I've seen in Russia. One of them had 14 different kinds of Campbell's soups. But mainly it's lard and canned meat and milk powder - and canned vegetables and fruit and fish. There are also bars of nickel candy. And Army K rations and C ration are considered great delicacies. —— All these goods, and the large amounts of clothing and textiles Unrra brings in are distributed efficiently. They are rationed and sold at ration prices. No attempt is made to conceal their origin, the American commercial labels and the Unrra wrappings are intact, and signs in the stores make it perfectly plain where the help is coming from. —— The Unrra people told us that though there was certainly no attempt to conceal the origin of the goods, the Soviet Press and radio were not giving as much attention to Unrra help as htye might - especially to such facts as that this help does not cost the Soviet Union a nickel. More public explanation might remove minor misconceptions which lead to situations such as the one we met in Kiev. In a clothing store there exclusively for scientific workers , who are one of the most privilaged classes in this country, there was a good selection of Unrra cloth on sale. It is not available to the general public except by special order, yet in that store - and in others too - we got outspoken complaints about the quality and appearance of the relief supplies.

It's hard to say how much Unrra food is helping reconstruction. But let me give you an example. In the district of Stalino, which is the most important district in the Donbas, the head of the local planning commission said that the end of the Unrra food shipments would have a serious effect on the local food situation. His district would not be selfsufficieht in food before 1950 or 1951. And it is this one district which in 1940 produced almost a third of the Soviet Union's total coal and pig iron and almost half the entire country's coke. Certainly the food and clothing, the ~~medical~~

things like penicillin plants and artificial limb factories and brick works tha Unrra is sending in are giving the Russian people considerable help in their reconstruction and the Soviet government equally potent help in the realization of its five year plan.

In terms of what I've just seenon this trip of ours Unrra and the lendlease goods we saw everywhere impress the Russian people as most powerful arguements in favor of nonisolation and international collaboration.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
8 September 1946
161045 -161315

Today is Soviet Tank day. Already this summer we've had ~~maxixt~~ Red Navy Day, Red Airforce Day and Physical Culture Day. Red Artillery day is still to come. --- All of them days on which the Soviet Union makes a demonstration of its material strength. In an hour from now on the Red Saquare we will watch an entire armored division pass in review before Stalin and the other leaders of the country. ~~--- Today, like an V J day on Tuesday, will be a peoples holiday - there will be public vaudeville performances in the p squares. And~~ Today tanks will be on display to show the people the fruits of their efforts, to ~~mxmaxix~~ give them a tangible sign that the tremendous exertion ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ of the ~~x~~ Five Year Plan is producing something which will strengthen the material power of the Soviet Union. --- It is pointed out today that tanks are the products of heavy industry, and that in order to increase the fighting power of ~~the tank and mechanized troops, as well as of~~ all the branches of the armed ~~xx~~ forces, heavy industry must be ~~ixxxxxxx~~ expanded. --- The press today, as it has done on all the previous holidays, praises Stalin. "We call the Soviet Airforce the Stalin Air Force, writes Pravda, because Comrade Stalin created the powerful aircraft industry and mighty air fleet of our country. The superb soviet artillery bears the name of Stalin because Comrade Stalin gave it the power which it ~~xx~~ so brilliantly showed in war. --- The soviet people, says Pravda, speak lovingly of the Stalin tank forces - because the tank forces are the child of the great Stalin."

~~Heavy industry and~~ The Five Year Plan of industrial expansion IS ~~are~~ ~~maxxixx~~ only part of what is being done to increase the material STRENGTH ~~power~~ of the Soviet Union. We have watched for several months now ~~xxx~~t the measures being taken ~~xx~~ here to strengthen the Marxist Leninist ideology ~~--- to uproot what are described as the remnants of capitalism.~~ These are measures designed to revive the spirit of revolution, to make the minds of the people as impervious to outside ideas as the ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ the Soviet Armed Forces ~~xxx~~ are to make IT TO ~~them from to~~ OUTSIDE ATTACK. ~~an attack from the outside.~~ --- Most recent has been the cleanup in the field of literature and art, ~~with~~ writers have been sharply condemned because they are not doing their main job, which is to support the policy of the

Soviet State. -- Today a resolution ~~fak~~ of the socalled Union of Soviet Writers is made public in which Boris Pasternak is denounced as non-political and unidealogical. Boris Pasternak is generally considered, by foreign critics at least, to be Russias greatest contemporary poet. --- And the functions of writers was definad once again in these words. " All their work must be imbued with the militant, offensive spirit of communistoideology. While attacking works which show servility to the bourgeois west, a feeling so foreign to the Soviet People, the writers armed with the teachings of Lenin and Stalin must expose the nature of the capitalist encirclement. They must fight against its decadent influence. They must expose the character of ~~tha~~ contemporrary imperialism in which lurks the threat of new bloody wars." I seem to remember hearing those words somewhere before....

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

note censor- this story in Vechernyaya Moskva

press COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

detrout jazz is taking it on chest again stop after lambasting eddy rosners quote byelorussian state jazz orchestra unquote for lacking social significance comma press now criticizing quote state jazz orchestra of rsfsr repeat rsfsr unquote led by utyosov para main charge is utyosovs new program quote uses not [illegible] soviet songs dash moreover that comma it shows unprincipled ethicopolitical attitude toward tasks of soviet musical art unquotes stop newspaper moscow evening quote utyosov picks songs systematic his antiartistic tastes stop program is mixture vulgar songs [illegible] whose appearance on sovstage unjustifiable stop there resurrected foxtrot unquote stormy weather unquote which smells for miles of american music hall jazz [illegible] unquote para turning under russian sentimental tunes newspaper continues quote that means no songs like unquote when youth passes unquote arouse dash a frankly decadent esthetic salon song stop what does audience get out of song unquote the [illegible] unquote comma or song about soldier returning home and forgotten his best girls telephone number stop that may all very amusing but we ask more of soviet song unquote para moscow evening also criticizes skits in utyosovs program dash scene in 1957 where hoarse voice over loudspeaker announces sale of atomic planes comma also scene in a quote jazz shelter for jazz veterans unquote where bearded extromusicians startled by appearance of pilots of atomic plane who ask them for loan of a little energy [illegible]

hottelet

rehottelet
press card 15
5 september 1946

sent out
no cuts

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
6 September 1946
151045-151230

Bolshakov - Television
√ 2-24-24

There has been no Russian reaction, official or otherwise to Sir Alexander Cadogan's statement in the Security Council yesterday. But I can tell you that foreign observers in Moscow, when they heard what the usually softspoken Sir Alexander had to say, gave out with a long, low whistle. --- Everyone is waiting too for what Mr. Byrnes has to say on Germany, a problem considered here obviously far more important than Greece. ---- You can believe me when I say that ~~this~~ the new language spoken in the west these days is not falling on deaf ears. Of course the newspapers which print the full tests of the speeches by Mr. Manuilsky and Mr. Vishinsky and Mr. Molotov; and give generous treatment to the speeches of the Yugoslav and Polish and Rumanian delegates in Paris and in New York, of course these papers don't find room to print statements by British and American or Australian or other western spokesmen. Still and all the Soviet Government is keenly aware of what they have to say. After all, when the man starts biting the dog - that's news.

Here in Moscow September means that winter is not far away. And preparing for a Russian winter is large scale work. There is a good bit of criticism these days that the Ministry for Building materials is falling down on the job. There are shortages of bricks, glass, cement, plaster, roofing materials as well as of the heavier beams and girders for building. ~~Local authorities are told to make better use of whatever resources they have of their own, and not to depend on~~ ~~from central factories~~ ~~shipments, which put a burden on the railroads.~~ ---- mending house and factory roofs is a necessary job, and apparently so is the work of mending the ideological roof. There's a story today of one of the public parks in Moscow - one of the socalled parks of culture and rest. The manager of one of

X ~~these parks~~ them organized a display of humorous cartoons ~~the general subject of which was~~ on how not to behave:- there were the ten commandments of bad behavior, like using your elbows in a crowd and pushing over garbage cans - and cartoons like one young man in a streetcar spitting sunflower seeds into his neighbors lap because it was prohibited to spit on the floor. Well, the man who organized this little exhibition is now sternly criticized for undermining young peoples morals. "The management of the park, "says the reprimand, "forgets the simple truth that everything it organizes - be it an exhibition or a concert or a carnival must serve the noble purpose of ideological and political education of our youth."

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PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church wednesday feastory school began throughout sovunion monday stop tuesday was national holiday dash etthat made going back schoolward about as painless prokids as theyll have it anywhere para until next june first russia will full of little mischas katyas learning most of same things children learn anywhere dash etcouple different things to boot para omnichildren must start school age seven stop ~~city~~ children must remain school till ~~xxxxxxx~~ fourteen dash seven years stop ~~but country children xxxxxxxx must only go four years~~ para first seven years school free stop children must buy most their own books but dont pay tuition fee stop beginning cumeighth grade omnichildren must pay tuition ~~x~~ 200 to 300 rubles yearly stop of course anyone going higher technical school or college also pays tuition para until two years ago boys ~~xxx~~ girls went same school stop now however they strictly segregated stop another interesting practice been introduced stop schoolchildren now required wear uniforms dash looking pretty much like school uniforms before revolution stop little girls wear dark brown pleated dresses cumblack aprons comma ~~xx~~ little boys supposed wear gray suit stop children dont normally have these clothes stop as you know clothing sovuinon scarce etrationed etthese uniforms quite expensive if bought open market stop so some schools making uniforms available acparents prefixed prices para schools hard hit viawar etthere still many shortages stop great number schools destroyed etgreat many more requisitioned stop some those still not available stop ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ newspapers continually complaining about chronic shortages schoolbooks stop there shortage properly qualified teachers stop something being done help out this shortage stop any child finishing ten years school dash ten years is standard length elementary etsecondary school,courses umdash can take special one year course comma sort of one year junior college comma etturn right around etstart teaching para school has purpose sovunion which not has elsewhere stop school is political instrument stop this stated clearly izvestia recently quote educational activity of school etteacher must subordinated adupbringing sovyouth in spirit communist outlook unquote more

hottelet

press card 25
4 september 1946

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PRESS XXXXX COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church and feastory which means little mischa katya taught moren reading ~~xx~~ writing rithmetic stop at age when american children read about dickie dare who went schoolward sovchildren will learn read about heroic exploits partisans stop will read about five year plan comma redarmy etcetera stop examples arithmetic textbook will something like this colon if ~~xxx~~ four stakhanovites mine sixty tons coal one shift what can they do three shifts para textbooks like history geography all follow party order that they must draw proper conclusions etinterpret politically facts they give children stop one geography describes newyork as big city comma millionaires houses ~~xx~~ center comma etoutskirts full slums stop describes many hungry unemployed who roam through streets digging in garbage cans para in geography lessons children study forms government various countries stop here also of course textbooks strictly follow party line stop our book frinstance unistates is republic cumtwo political parties comma both which capitalist etrepresenting bourgeoisie stop so makes no difference whether democrats or republicans win elections para in science courses emphasis is of course on russian achievements stop thus children learn that russian scientist polzunov ~~xxx~~ invented steam engine stop russian petrov invented electric light stop russian popov invented radio stop same goes tother fields physics chemistry para practically allchildren members junior communist youth organization youth pioneers brigade stop this organization encourages them be active politically stop it also sets up socalled wall newspapers which like bulletin board ~~xxxxx~~ onwhich children every week contribute little articles on how they can help five year plan stop how they can fulfill wishes tovarish stalin para 1943 military training was introduced forall children stop last month it abolished program altogether stop now military training compulsory preschoolboys aged fourteen [illegible] stop age sixteen boys go out fortheir first field maneuvers lasting three weeks para one way at least sovschool curriculum superior toamerican stop children start on foreign language at age nine stop until few years ago german french taught almost exclusively stop now everyone wants learn english stop which if you ask me is very good idea

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hottelet.

rchottelet
press card 29
4 september 1946

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1909-151330
4 September 1946

School began throughout the Soviet Union on Monday. Tuesday was a national holiday - and that made going back to school about as painless for the kids as they'll find it anywhere.

Until next June first Russia will be full of little Mischas and Katyas learning most of the same things that children learn anywhere, AND A FEW DIFFERENT THINGS ---- All children must start school at the age of seven. City children must stay in school until they are fifteen - that is seven years of school. But country children only have to go to school for four years.

The first seven years of school are free. The children have to buy most of their own books, but they don't have to pay any tuition fee. Beginning with the eighth grade all children have to pay a tuition fee of ~~x~~ from two to three hundred rubles a year. Of course anyone going to a higher technical school or college also has to pay tuition.

Up until about two years ago boys and girls went to the same school, but now they are strictly segregated. And another interesting practice has been introduced. Schoolchildren are now required to wear uniforms - looking pretty much like the school uniforms before the revolution. Little girls wear dark brown pleated dresses with black aprons, little boys are supposed to wear a gray suit. Children don't normally have these clothes. As you know, clothing in the Soviet Union is scarce and rationed, and these uniforms would be quite expensive if they were bought on the open market. So, some schools are making these uniforms available to parents at fixed prices.

Schools ~~xxxx~~ were hit hard by the war, and there are still a lot of shortages. A great number of schools were destroyed, a great many more were requisitioned. Some of these are still not available. There is a shortage of properly qualified teachers, and the newspapers are continually complaining about the chronic shortage of schoolbooks. One thing is being done to help out the shortage of teachers. Any child ~~xxxxx~~ who finishes ten years of school -- ten years is the standard elementary and secondary ~~xx~~ school course - any child who finishes ten years can take a special one year course - sort of one year Junior College - and turn right around and become a teacher.

The school has a purpose in the Soviet Union which it does not have ~~ant~~ elsewhere. The school is a political instrument. This was stated clearly by Izvestia recently when it said that the educational activity of school and of the teacher should be subordinated to the upbringing of Soviet Youth in the spirit of communist outlook.

Which means that little Mischa and Katya will be taught more than reading and writing and rithmetic. At the age when children in America read about Dickie Dare who goes to school, Russian children will learn to read ~~abx~~ about the heroic exploits of the partisans. They will read about the five year plan, the Red Army and so on. The examples in the arithmetic textbooks will go something like this - if one collective farmer can harvest two acres of wheat in three hours how much can four collective farmers harvest. Or four stakhanovites chop sixty tons of coal in one shift, how many can they mine in ~~x~~ three shifts. ---- Textbooks like history and geography ~~axa~~ all ~~haxxixx~~ follow the Party order that they must draw the proper conclusions and interpret politically the facts they give the children. One geography describes New York as a big city with big millionaires houses in the center and the outskirts full of slums. It describes the ~~axxxxxxx~~ [illegible] unemployed who roam through the streets digging in garbage cans. ----- Practically all the children are members of the junior communist youth organization the Pioneers. This organization encourages them to be active politically. It sets up socalled wall newspapers - ~~xxisx~~ like a bulletin board - to which the children every week contribute little articles on how they can contribute to the Five Year Plan - and how they can fulfill the wishes of Tovarish Stalin. --- In 1943 military training was introduced for all children. But ~~xxxx~~ last month it was abolished for girls altogether. Now military training is ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ compulsory for boys in school from the age of fourteen on. At the age of sixteen the boys go out to first field maneuvers lasting ~~for~~ three weeks.

In one way at least the Russian school curriculum is superior to the American. The children start on a foreign language at the age of nine. Up to a ~~xxxxx~~ few years ago German and French were taught almost exclusively. Now everyone wants to learn English. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Which, if you ask me, is a very good idea.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow, I return you now to CBS in New York

INSERT ON PAGE TWO

In their geography lessons the children also study the forms of government of the various countries. And here also, of course, the textbooks strictly follow the Party line. In one book, for instance, the United States is a republic which has two political parties, both of them capitalist and representing the bourgeoisie. So it makes no difference whether the democratic or republican party wins the election.

In their science courses the emphasis is, of course, on Russian achievements. Thus the children learn that it was a Russian scientist named Polzunov who invented the steam engine. The Russian Petrov invented the electric light. The Russian scientist Popov invented the radio. The same goes for various other fields of physics and chemistry.

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The Soviet school system follows the traditional pattern. Early years ago there were various experimental schools - the sort of thing we would call a progressive school - designed to develop selfexpression. But these were considered undesirable and were closed down, the last one disappearing about 1936.

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12'5

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
3 Sepetmber 1946
~~xx~~ 151045-151230

~~Russia~~ THE SOVIET UNION today celebrates V J Day as A ~~an official triumphal holiday. Stalin has issued and order of the day and all the newspapers and the radio are loudly [beating the drum,] praising this~~ great Russian victory. There is no official doubt about its being a great Russian victory. One Party publication, the Bloknot Agitatora says, ~~"In the great victory of the United Nations over the Far Eastern aggressor,~~ the decisive role was played by the Soviet Union, by its glorious armed forces.--The smashing defeat inflicted by our troops on the Japanese Armies in Manchuria, Northern Korea, Sakhalin and the Kuriles forced the Japanese Government to accept unconditional surrender." ~~And [our old friend] Pravda complains that "there are still people who shamelessly allege that Japan's fate had been sealed before Russia entered the war." --- By the way, in the various reviews of the year since the end of the Pacific war the accusation is repeated that the United States is fostering fascism in Russian Japan in every way.~~

Well, here in Moscow today is a holiday. The weather is drizzly and dull and gray, but there is plenty of color nevertheless: all over the city big red banners have been hung ~~across the fronts of buildings. They have~~ WITH WHITE slogans on them like "Glory to our beloved leader, the great Stalin" ~~and "Long live the Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the inspiration and organizer of our victory", and so on. Everywhere you look there are these white slogans on bright red cloth.~~ And there are pictures too, big ones that cover the entire fronts of buildings. There are pictures of Stalin in full uniform four stories high, surrounded by electric light bulbs. ~~and on the office building of the Council of Ministers there are xxxxxxx half head and shoulder portraits of Lenin and Stalin four stories high.~~ All main buildings ~~xxxx~~ are, as is the custom, decorated with the portraits of all fourteen members of the Politburo, which is the top leadership of the communist party. [The arrangement of these ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ pictures is no accident, and we always watch ~~xxxx~~ it very closely to see who is given the place of honor next to Stalin's picture. Today we see that] Mr. Molotov is at Stalin's right hand, while Beria, the former head of the NKVD is at Stalin's left. With pictures and decoratio and banners and festooned strings of colored electric light bulbs everywhere, and electric signs that flash on and off reading "Glory to the Great Stalin", Moscow is ~~x~~ quite a~~x~~ sight. All the ~~public~~ CITY squares have had stages built in them where public vaudeville performances will be given this even-

ing, ~~beer and vodka and fruit and doughnuts will be sold at commercial prices~~, and there will be dancing in the streets and parks.

As a high point of the eveningthere will be shown in the squares and parks the motion picture "The ~~xxxxx~~ Defeat of Japan" which shows the victory of the Soviet Army in Manchuria, and the ~~xxxxx~~ Russian general accepting the Japanese surrender on board an [unidentified] warship.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow, I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1 September 1946
161045-161315

(alternative 'cont)
recorded 130900-130915

There's been no official word here at all on why Foreign Minister Molotov ~~xxxx~~ has come back to Moscow. He's been away a long time - over a month, to be ~~xxxx~~ sure - but that doesn't say that this is a routine trip. There's no doubt here in Moscow that the time has come to draw up ~~a~~ an interim balance sheet of the work of the Paris conference. ~~The~~ Deadlock will be measured ~~xxxx~~ against progress, and it'll be decided whether it is worth while for the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union to spend so much time away ~~xxxxxx~~ in Paris at a time when so many important things are going on in Asia -- in China, India, Palestine and so son. ~~It~~ won't be at all surprising if Moscow decides that Mr. Vishinsky could carry on in Paris just as well. -- You've got to remember that Mr. Molotov is not only Foreign Minister; but in all the pictures and posters that are going up in Moscow ~~xxx~~ for the official celebration of V J day on Tuesday ~~September third~~ -- in all these pictures Molotov is shown in the place of honor, at Stalin's right hand.

As far as domestic news goes, the Central Committee of the Communist Party has ~~xxx~~ just issued another decision to bring cultural life more closely into line with the policy of the Soviet state. This time the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ finger has been put on the theater. The Central Committee bitterly criticizes that the great majority of plays being shown at theaters throughout Russia are useless. They do not reflect current life, they portray the Soviet people as primitive and uncultured. Their language is bad, and so is their production. There are ~~xxxxxx~~ historical plays romanticizing monarchy, but few plays that are ideologically valuable. The Communist Party Central Committee accuses the Art Committee, which is in charge of theater repertory, of ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ being guilty of "grossest political error" in permitting the appearance of some plays by foreign bourgeois playwrights. Such vulgar plays as the American play "The Man Who Came to Dinner" or Somerset Maugham's plays, the Circle and Penelope, "frankly propagate bourgeois morality and ~~xxxxxx~~ outlook. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ The performance of such plays by foreign bourgeois authors, says the Party Central Committee means opening the Soviet stage to propaganda

for a reactionary bourgeois ideology and morality -- an attempts to poison the consciousness of the Soviet people with an outlook hostile to Soviet society, and to revive the remnants of capitalism in the consciousness of the people and in everyday life.

The Central Committee orders the art committee to select a better repertory for the Russian theater. It also orders th writers union, whose duty it is to direct the work of the playwrights, to get on about its business of guiding playwrights, and of ~~increasing the~~ raising the ideological quality of their output. --- Many playwright complains the committee's report, have withdrawn from contemporary problems."These playwrights forget that the Soviet Theater can ~~xxxx~~ fulfill its important function of educating the masses only if it actively propagates the policy of the Soviet ~~xxxx~~ state, which is th basic foundation of the Soviet regime.

The Central Committee of the therefore has ordered the following: All these shortcomings are to be removed. The art committe and the writer's uni All writers capable of writing a play must now concentrate on the creation of a ne Soviet repertory. Every theater must show two or three new ideologi plays every season. All non-ideological plays must be excluded. Theater critics must be politically mature - they must fight agains nonpolitical and nonideological dramatic criticism.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1 September 1946
161045-161315

Submitted before midnight
31 August

Foreign Minister Molotov is back in Moscow today, to give a first hand report on the progress - or lack of progress of the Paris Peace Conference. It's not surprising that Mr. Molotov should return - he's been gone for more than a month. But that doesn't mean either that it's a routine trip. Looking at it from Moscow it seems perfectly plain that the Paris Conference is not doing what it is supposed to do. [And it is becoming increasingly plain that it will not be able to do what it was supposed to do. -- Because] when you sit here in Moscow and look at ~~the~~ developments in Europe it seems to you that the drafting of peace treaties is not the main job of the Paris conference. ~~it is not hard for a bunch of people~~ The main job at Paris is not to put together merely words and phrases and call them peace treaties - but to put together ideals; to get different methods and different mentalities to pull together. --- That has not happened, after more than a month of effort. It has become clear that two sides which are evenly matched - in Central Europe at least - are pulling in opposite directions. Instead of smoothing the way for Europe back to peaceful reconstruction this conflict of interests is stirring up powerful animosities. To continue the sort of politics that has been going in Paris will be like pouring iodine into an open wound. -- [So, the question is occasionally heard here in Moscow -- is the Paris Peace Conference really worth the trouble? Is it really necessary, the way it is going on now, is it even desirable at all?] -- Nobody knows what Molotov is bringing back to Moscow in his briefcase, [but it seems fairly sure that the whole Paris Peace Conference is under review.] Paris has done as much as it could. It has clearly revealed the differences between the two main camps, it has also revealed that neither one of these camps is capable at the moment of getting the upper hand. [There is no point, now that fact has been pretty well proven, there is no point in keeping heads down and horns locked just for the fun of it.] There are too many other things to do. --- Moscow is very realistic. It sees that the organization of postwar Europe is not waiting for the decisions of the Paris Conference. More important decisions of practical politics are taken in Germany and Austria and Eastern

Europe every day than have been taken in Paris during the whole past month. --- Not only that, but important questions of world politics continue to crop up. The question has been raised here recently whether it is desirable to have the Russian Foreign Minister anchored in Paris while all sorts of interesting and important situations develop in various parts of Asia. The Chinese conflict, the question of India, the position of Iran and of Turkey, Palestine and the whole Middle East -- these are problems in which the Soviet Union is very deeply interested. Many people feel that they deserve more attention than Molotov can give them in Paris. ---- So, although neither I nor any other foreigner in Moscow can claim to be correct, there is a good possibility that this country may now reconsider its attitude toward the Paris conference. Maybe it will not object to postponing it for the UNO session. Maybe if and when Molotov returns to, Paris he may not stay very long.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1 September 1946
161045-161315

Foreign Minister Molotov is should be back in Moscow today, to give a first hand report on the progress - or lack of progress of the Paris Peace Conference. It's not surprising that Mr. Molotov should return - he's been gone for more than a month. But that doesn't mean either that it's a routine trip. Looking at it from Moscow it seems perfectly plain that the Paris Conference is not doing what it is supposed to do. And it is becoming increasingly plain that it will not be able to do what it was supposed to do. -- Because when you sit here in Moscow and look at developments in Europe it seems to you that the drafting of peace treaties is not the main job of the Paris conference. The main job at Paris is not to put together neatly words and phrases and call them peace treaties - but to put together ideals; to get different methods and different mentalities to pull together. --- That has not happened, after more than a month of effort. It has become clear that two sides which are evenly matched - in Central Europe at least - are pulling in opposite directions. Instead of smoothing the way for Europe back to peaceful reconstruction this conflict of interests is stirring up powerful animosities. To continue the sort of politics that has been going in Paris will be like pouring iodine into an open wound. --- So, the question is occasionally heard here in Moscow -- is the Paris Peace Conference really worth the trouble? Is it really necessary, the way it is going on now, is it even desirable at all? -- Nobody knows what Molotov is bringing back to Moscow in his briefcase, but it seems fairly sure that the whole Paris Peace Conference is under review. Paris has done as much as it could. It has clearly revealed the differences between the two main camps, it has also revealed that neither one of these camps is capable at the moment of getting the upper hand. There is no point, now that fact has been pretty well proven, there is no point in keeping heads down and horns locked just for the fun of it. There are too many other things to do. --- Moscow is very realistic. It sees that the organization of postwar Europe is not waiting for the decisions of the Paris Conference. More important decisions of practical politics are taken in Germany and Austria and Eastern

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This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS ~~xx~~ in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
151045 - 151230
30 August 1946

no cut except husky

The trial of the eight Russian emigres ended this morning before dawn. One man, the old Cossack ataman Semenov, was sentenced to be hung. Five others will be shot and two - including the Prince Ukhtomsky were sentenced to fifteen years hard labor. ---- ~~xxxxxxx~~ The trial had convened again at eight oclock last night. Once again the simple lowceilinged courtroom - no larger than a big living room - was filled with its hundred odd specially invited spectators. The eight defendants sat grayfaced and stolid in the dock between [husky] young MVD guards with rifles and fixed bayonets. The big floodlights switched on and off as the movie cameras shot the prosecutaking attorneys and the defense and the judge and the men on trial. For two and a half hours the prosecution stated its case, and then the four defense attorneys - one for each two defendants got up. They spoke earnestly - the lawyer defending the two youngest defendants spoke almost passionately. Their arguments were much the same. These men were guilty, no doubt about that, but they deserved mercy. ~~The young men were only children when the revolution came, and had been brought up in an atmosphere of hatred to the Soviet regime. They knew no better. And as for the older men - they had started off on the wrong track for one reason and another, and sank deeper and deeper into an morass, these emigre existence.~~ "These men, said one defense lawyer, are chips from a broken vessel." -- It was already long after midnight. Every time the floodlights snapped on the little courtroom became an oven. The court called on the defendants ~~xx~~ themselves to make any final statements they wished - and one after another these gaunt, tired men shuffled out to stand before the bench and make their last pleas. The old Cossack Semenov, ~~a little man with smooth brown cheeks and a shaggy gray mustache spoke in a faltering voice. I prefer death, he said, to life as an outcast from my fatherland. And as he said this he~~ broke into tears. They all admitted their guilt, they all spoke of the bitterness of life in exile and asked to be allowed to live so that they could atone for the wrong they had done their fatherland. --- Prince Ukhtomsky, ~~x~~ a tall gray distinguished looking man, said that he was amazed at the quality of the Red Army and the Amur flotilla when he saw them in Manchuria last August. And as for

the NKVD -"they staggered me" he said,"they were so polite. They did not beat me. Any country could be proud to have such an organ as the NKVD." --"Russia", he said, "is a great river thatx has changed its course. In the old days it was polluted by all sorts of foreigners. Now it flows on pure and free."

Just before three o'clock the court adjourned, and some time before dawn it pronounced its sentence. THERE IS NO APPEAL.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

press columbia broadcasting newyork

protrout fiorello laguardia presently moscow on unrra inspection trip told correspondents russia may offer accept nonrussian immigrants from among european displaced persons stop that presently being studied stop he unknew whether russia willing invite jewish immigration adjewish autonomous soviet republic birobidjan in eastern siberia para talking adforeign correspondents in sumptuous living room national hotel fiorello dash who still likes be called mayor undash relaxed deep in leathercovered clubchair outstretched legs etwiggled feet as eye asked him whether would consider running prosenator stop fiorello quote whod nominate me query eye politically displaced person unquote para asked whether would see stalin before he left laguardia quote eye think so stop eye seen kremlin comma can you imagine leaving russia without seeing stalin query several correspondents quickly answered yes para laguardia seen mikoyan minister forntrade etpopkov mayor moscow stop quote just talked cumpopkov like one mayor another unquote para expressed general satisfaction cumunrra operations sovunion but stressed he here only very short time quote eyem not going write book about trip stop eyem not like some correspondents who come russia protwentyfour hours etthen write book stop eye not that smart unquote stop thought soviet food position next year would much better stop he evaded questions as to what extent unrra deliveries adrussia were contributing to russias ability deliver arms grain etvarious raw materials adcountries like poland france jugoslavia czechoslovakia para story current in moscow about fiorello in kiev stop viaukrainian national choir sang tchaikovskys 1812 for him at special concert but left out entire ending which has old russian imperial anthem as main theme stop fiorello quote whadja do that for query ruins whole thing unquote endcitem

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
29 august 1946

no cuts

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church backstop feastory americas stock not exactly gone up sovpress radio past week stop that applies both unistates fornpolicy etdomestic stop american home picture pretty gloomy dash prices rising etworkers unable make wages keep pace cumcost living stop considerable discontent etmany union leaders cannot restrain members exgoing out strike para there number strikes dash sailors great lakes comma bakers philadelphia comma building workers buffalo stop workers oil automobile meat rubber etother industries demanding better pay para reactionary forces unistates making selves felt moren more according sovpress radio stop quote reactionary unquote leaders american ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ federation labor outcarrying campaign against cio stop rankin committee preparing investigate politaction committee but does nothing about kukluxklan para sovpress been carrying articles about war profiteering unistates comma not about garsson case but ~~xxx~~ particularly shipbuilding ~~xxxxx~~ stop one paper quote it not surprising that monopolies which grew rich during war are supporting atom diplomacy unquote x para plenty space devoted to lynchings etmanhunts negroes para in fornpolicy too unistates looks pretty bad reflected sovpress stop one headline quote unistates britain encourage fascism europe unquote stop unistates pictured x maintaining troops china order upbolster reaction comma etwrecking land reform japan thereby crushing liberal feeling stop yugoslav incident got great play press here comma was even upwritten childrens newspaper stop sovpress portrayed unistates action as attempt intimidate small power stop anglo-american note poland was similarly brazen interference domestic affairs friendly nation para phrases quote dollar diplomacy unquote etquote angloamerican bloc unquote been used steadily connection paris conference stop inxdardanelles question been moren one suspicion that unistates britain ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ instigating turkey against sovunion para sovpress equally critical unistates intentions as unistates actions dash presence unistates warships mediterranean acquisition unistates bases azores etnaval expedition arctic all watched very carefully para omnithis comma as you can see comma covering lot ground stop but if you wanted ~~xxxx~~ hear more eye could go on proanother ten ~~xxx~~ minutes enditem

hottelet

rchottelet press card 25 29 august 1946

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1600-1602
29 August 1946

no cut

America's stock has not exactly gone up in the Russian press and radio during the past week. That goes for both United States Foreign Policy, and for what's going on at home. The domestic American picture is a pretty gloomy one--prices are rising and workers are unable to get wage increases to keep up with the cost of living. There is considerable discontent, and many union leaders cannot restrain their members from going out on strike. -- There are a number of strikes in progress - sailors on the Great Lakes, bakers in Philadelphia, building workers in Buffalo. Workers in oil, automobile, meat, rubber and other industries are demanding better pay. --- Reactionary forces in America, say the Russian press and radio, are making themselves felt more and more. The socalled "reactionary" leaders of the American Federation of Labor are carrying out a campaign against the CIO. The Rankin committee is about to investigate the Political Action Committee, but does nothing about the Kuklux Klan. --- The Russian press has been carrying articles on war profiteering in the United States, BUT NOT ABOUT GARSSON CASE particularly in ~~the~~ shipbuilding. Said one paper, "It is not surprising that monopolies which grew rich during the war are supporting atom diplomacy." --- Lynching and mannunts a negroes are given PLENTY space. ---- In foreign policy too, the United States looks pretty bad as reflected in the Russian press. One headline put it, "United States and Britain are encouraging Fascism in Europe". The United States is also pictured as maintaining troops in China to bolster up reaction, and as wrecking the land reform in Japan, thus crushing liberal feeling. The Yugoslavian incident got great attention in the press here, it was even written up in the children's newspaper. The Russian press portrayed the American action as an attempt to intimidate a small power. The Anglo-American note to Poland was similarly brazen interference in the domestic affairs of a friendly nation The phrases - dollar diplomacy and anglo-american bloc have been used steadily in connection with the Paris conference. And in the Dardanelles question there was more than one suspicion that America and Britain were INSTIGATING Turkey against the Soviet Union. The Russian press is as critical of what it considers American intentions as it is of American actions -- the presence of American warships in the Mediterranean, the acquisition of American bases

in the Azores, naval expeditions in the Arctic are all watched very carefully. ---- All this, as you can see, is covering a lot of ground. But if you wanted to hear more I could go on for another ten minutes.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
121045 - 121230
27 August 1946

Eight men went on public trial in Moscow last night charged with espionage for foreign powers, and for helping the Japanese in a plan to invade Siberia. They are accused to having tried to restore capitalism in Russia, and of sabotage, diversionism and antisoviet propaganda during the last twenty five-years.

All the men are white Russian emigres who had been living in Manchuria, and who were captured there when the Russians invaded Manchuria last summer.

They stand before a military court. The presiding judge is the General Ulrich who presided at the great [purge] treason trials of 1936, and also at the trial last year of 16 Poles for espionage and sabotage behind the Russian lines in Poland. But it cannot be said yet what points of similarity will develop between them and the present trial. Certainly this trial has begun on a much smaller scale. -- The other two were held in the big Hall of Columns, while the courtroom now is a tiny one, not much larger than a big living room.

Last night only the indictment was read, and all eight men pleaded guilty. Nevertheless they will be questioned - although there is not much indication that their testimony will be sensational. Last night the chief defendant, the cossack ataman, or chieftain, Semeonov pleaded guilty to having fought the Soviet regime from the very beginning; and, having been defeated in Siberia, to having gone over to the Japanese and worked for them in Manchuria. He said he worked to set up an espionage and sabotage ring throughout Siberia, to have organized White Russian emigres there in order to assist the Japanese when they should invade Siberia.

In the stuffy, brightly lit little courtroom, one after another of the defendants got up and smoothly, precisely accused themselves of terrorism, sabotage, antisoviet activities. They agreed completely with the points of the indictment and then sat down, pastyfaced and stolid, while the court went on, easily, almost conversationally with the organization of the trial. It will resume tonight.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

~~xxxxxx~~ PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church ~~xxxxx~~ public trial begins tonight white russian semeonov who captured in fareast stop he led white russian army in retreat across manchuria 1922 etaccused interim collaboration cumjapanese ~~xxxx~~ para indictment will read tonight stop its precise charges unknown para trial taking place in hall of columns which scene importantest public trials recent years dash 1936 1937 etmost recently trial of poles 1945 para eye unable attend because tickets being given only agencies stop together cumthompson time middleton nytimes eye made representations fornoffice protickets stop if story warrants please give me extra thirty seconds 1200 show tuesday ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ from 121045 121300 stop also be prepared record few minutes additional color immediately thereafter or at 1300 regards

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
26 august 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church monday feastory russian alphabet was first thing threw me for loop stop imagine hottelet spelled xommenem stop but gets serious when you see two doors side by side and cant tell which says ladies etwhich says gents stop ~~so first thing annie eteye did was get ourselves russian teacher etsail into language~~ restaurant is pectopah etsign language unhelps either stop if you wave your arms etcackle when you want egg they just think you crazy stop so first thing annie eteye did when we got here was get ourselves russian teacher etsail into language para first thing russteacher told us was russian very regular language etthat was pronounced exactly way spelled stop well thats encouraging thing hear about ~~xxx~~ new language so we offstarted stop word we had know is word for today etits spelled segodnia comma etwe sang out segodnia stop but teacher clucked bit etsaid you must say sevodnia because the gee is pronounced like vee stop etwe said oh is that ~~x~~ the rule etshe said no thats exception stop well seems like we run into nothing but exceptions ever since stop there ees pronounced like ohs etzees pronounced like esses etwhole flocks letters you don't pronounce atall under certain ~~xx~~ circumstances stop etthere little typical ~~russian~~ monstrosity called myaky znak stop itd take me week describe it adyou dash but its nothing moren roll of tongue which changes pronunciation etmeaning of words stop if you add one these myaky znaks where it doesnt belong or leave one out x you're likely find you've turned word for toothbrush into something absolutely filthy stop its turning me into nervous wreck stop grammar is same way stop you learn rule etthen find everything forever after is an exception para ~~on whole russian has some points great similarity cumgerman stop peter the great brought back some german words etczarinas elizabeth etcatherine great who were both german princesses added a lot more stop words like stul mean same in both languages stop stul means chair stop etrussian word for barber is old german word for wigmaker and so on stop construction of words dash putting lot of them together to form big new ones undash is lot like german etso is construction of phrases etideas stop eye worked in germany up till 1941 eteye find reading newspapers here shows great many points similarity xxxxxx in language stop makes it easier to understand stop~~ more

hottelet

rchottelet press card 25 26 august 1946

~~xxgaxtxxxxzdtxharxx2xxhottxxxtxxx2xxxxxx5x0xx5x5x25xauguxxxx46x~~

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church add feastory but of course language is more than words stop language is instrument of thought etnations language reflects its life its history more colorfully ~~xxxx~~ than probably anything else stop frinstance russians very reserved about their private affairs stop not long after we started our lessons we got talking about how you address people stop russians normally call each other tovarish which means comrade stop but when youre formal or annoyed like militiaman giving someone ticket projaywalking they say grazhdanin or grazhdanka which means citizen male etfemale stop foreigners are alls called gospodin which is prerevolutionary etvery polite stop but seemed me that something lacking ~~so eye asked whether~~ russians didnt have expression for missus or miss stop ~~my~~ our teacher said no stop well said eye how do you tell if a womans married ~~or not stop~~ teacher said flatly thats none your business stop eteye said sure of course its none my repeat my business stop eyem married man stop but suppose boy wants meet girl dash hows he supposed know ~~that he~~ not making pass maybe at ~~commissars~~ wife stop etrussian teacher said aha he will find ~~out soon enough stop etthat was that para~~ in russia there words which seem mean somethig adforeigner but mean something ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ completely different adrussian stop you may have noticed that yourselves stop shortly after ~~xxx~~ we arrived eye was stopped by militiaman at roadblock etasked quote kuda idyot unquote stop all eye caught was word idyot eteye began fret stop eye thought he calling me idiot for walking down wrong road stop but was bad place start argument dash even if eye could argue which eye could not undash so eye offwent mumbling subbreath stop later it developed kuda idyot means where you going query since then eye not gotten angry no matter what eye thought people were saying adme para some words in russian very revealing stop ~~gromiko frinstance means loud noise~~ stop but there one word in russian language which eye consider very hopeful indeed stop it word mir repeat mir stop means world etmeans peace stop eteyem glad that russian language has this clear recognition that they both really same thing dash if you break up peace you break up world comma etif you break up world you break up peace enditem

hottelet

rchottelet press card 25 26 august 1946

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
26 August 1946
1510-1515

cancelled in protest against censorship

~~You don't need me to tell you that the~~ Russians have a different alphabet altogether from us - something cooked up by a couple of Greeks many centuries ago. When your not in Russia and you see this Cyrillic lettering on the label of a vodka bottle or a jar of caviar or on the outside of a Russian restaurant it looks quaint. But believe you me, when you've got to cope with it yourself for all the necessities of life it is something to set you spinning. -- That was brought home to me in London when I picked up my Russian visa, and I looked at it - all stamped and sealed and very official, and I asked the consul whether they weren't going to put my name on it. He looked at me indulgently and said - but there, that's [illegible] your name. I looked and saw that Hottelet was spelled Xommenem. ~~That was just the beginning. You can't imagine how helpless you feel to come into a country where you can't know even what words might mean. If you go to France of Italy or Germany you can sort of guess what they might be.~~ But [illegible] ~~a new arrival in Russia is put in the position of not being able~~ to tell Ladies from Gents when he sees two doors side by side. A restaurant is a Pectopah and Sign language doesn't work if you wave your arms and cackle when you want an egg they just think you're crazy. --- So first thing Annie and I did when we got here was to get ourselves a Russian teacher and sail into it. ~~That is, first week we sailed, next couple of weeks we sort of chugged hard, and ever since then we've been staggering as best we can.~~

First thing our Russian teacher told us was ~~that~~ that Russian was a very regular ~~kak~~ language, and that it was pronounced just about the way it was spelled. Well, that's an encouraging thing to hear about a new language and we started off. A word we had to know is the word for today, and its spelled segodnia, and we sang out segodnia. But the teacher clucked a bit and said - you must ~~xxxxxxx~~ say sevodnia, because the g is ~~xxxxxx~~ pronounced like a v. And we said, Oh, is that the rule, and she said no- that's the exception. Well, it seems like we've run into nothing but exceptions ever since. There are e's that are pronounced like o's, and zees pronounced like esses and whole flocks of letters that you don't pronounce at all under certain circumstances. And there is a little, typ-

ical Russian monstrosity called the myaky znak. It'd take me a~~x~~ week to describe it to you - but it's ~~xxgaxgax~~ nothing more than a roll of the tor that changes the pronunciation and the meaning of words. If you add one of these myaky znaks where it doesn't belong, or leave one out you're likely to find that you've turned the word for toothbrush into something absolutely filthy. It's turning me into a nervous wreck. Grammar is the same way. You learn a rule and then find that everything forever after is an exception.

On the whole Russian has some points of great similarity with German. Peter the Great brought back some German words- and the Czarinas Elizabeth and Catherine the Great who were both German princesses added a lot more. Words like stul mean the same in both languages. Stul means chair. And the Russian word for barber is the old German word for wigmaker and so on. The construction of words - putting a lot of them together to form a big new one - is a lot like the German, and so is the construction of phrases and ideas. I worked in Germany up until 1941 and I find that reading the newspapers here I find a great many points of similarity in the language. Makes it easier to understand.

But of course language is more than words. Language is the instrument of thought, and a nation's language reflects its life and its history more colorfully than probably anything else. In little things as well as in big. FOR INSTANCE THE RUSSIANS ARE VERY SECRETIVE ABOUT THEIR PRIVATE AFFAIRS. Not long after we started our lessons we got to talking about how ~~yax~~ you address people. Russians normally call each other tovarish, which means comrade. But when they're formal or annoyed - like a militiaman giving someone a ticket for jaywalking - they say grazhdanin or grazhdanka which means citizen, male and female. ~~A~~ Foreigners are all called Gospodin, which is pre-revolutionary and very polite. But it seemed to me that something was lacking, so I asked whether the Russians didn't have an expressions for missus or miss. My teacher said - no. Well, said I, how do you tell if a woman is married or not. And my teacher said, flatly, that's none of your business. And I said, sure, of course, it's none of my business., I'm a married man. But suppose boy wants to meet girl -- how's he supposed to know that he's not making a pass maybe at a commissar's wife? And my Russian teacher said - Aha - he'll find out soon enough. And that was that.

In Russia there are words which seem to mean something to a foreigner, but ~~xmxxx~~ mean something completely different to a Russian. You may have noticed that yourselves. Shortly after I arrived I was stopped by a militiaman at a road-block and asked -- kuda idyot? All I caught was the word idyot, and I began to fret, I thought he was calling me an idiot for walking down the wrong x road. ~~andxIxbeganxtoxfret~~ but it was a bad place to start an argument - even if I could argue, which I couldn't and I went off mumbling under my breath. Later on it developed ~~kmxxxxxxxxingxma~~ kuda idyot means where are you going. Since then I haven't gotten angry no matter what I thought people were saying to me. --- Some words in Russian are very revealing - Gromiko, for instance means a loud noise. But, there is one word in the Russian language which I consider very hopeful indeed. It is the word Mir. It means world and it means peace. And I'm glad that in the Russian language there is this clear recognition that the two are really the same thing - if you break up ~~xmxxxxxxd~~ peace you break up the world, and if you break up the world you break up peace.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow, I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
160745-161015
25 August 1946

I think you'd like to know ~~this morning~~ what the Russian people are being told about the American Yugoslav incident. I'll just read you word for word an editorial in this morning's Pravda -- Pravda being the official organ of the Communist Party. "Our readers, says Pravda, undoubtedly remember how the American-Yugoslav incident (the word incident is in quotation marks) came about. Not so long ago the Yugoslav government ~~presented~~ the United States a note of protest against illegal flights of American planes over Yugoslav territory. The scale on which these illegal flights took place, says Pravda, are illustrated by the figures given in this note. Between July 16 and August 8 172 planes violated Yugoslav soil - 87 bombers, 40 fighters and 45 transports. And what was the reaction of the US government to the justifiable Yugoslav demand that it stop these illegal actions which violate the sovereignty og the Yugoslav state? -- It took advantage says Pravda/of the fact that Yugoslav planes had forced an American plane to land, and sent Yugoslavia an unheard of harsh note demanding liberation of the passengers of the plane within 48 hours. Then the American press - as if following a conductors baton - raised a furious outcry against Yugoslavia, demanding the most resolute action against an Allied country which was guilty of only one thing - that it dared defend its legal rights. Then Pravda continues - the American ultimatum came too late. The crew had been released before it was received. The incident, thanks to the statesmanlike wisdom of Yugoslavia was not aggravated. But the fact remains of ~~unprecedented, heavy pressure~~ a great power exerting unprecedented, heavy pressure on a small one. The impression also remains that this pressure has direct bearing on the Paris Peace Conference, with the object of putting Yugoslavia in an unfavorable position in the discussion of problems in which she is interested." -- That is the picture the Russian people are being given of the American-Yugoslav incident.

Meanwhile inside Russia there continue to be exposures of shortcomings of one kind and another. This morning theres a story of another factory director who used tens of thousands of rubles of state funds building himself a summer hous

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
23 August 1946
151045 - 151230

Moscow has not reacted to the American note on the Yugoslav incident. But xxxxxxxx this morning's papers carry a Soviet News Agency xxxx report of a speech by Marshal Tito, (THREE DAYS AGO.) Tito alleges that there have been scores of violations of Yugoslav territory by war planes as well as transports, and not only by individual war planes but by entire squadrons.

But ~~neither this affair, nor even the Paris conference are being followed as closely here as the most re-cent~~ ATTENTION HERE REMAINS FOCUSED ON political developments inside the Soviet Union. ~~In this country a vast campaign is being carried on to bring every farm phase of life more into line with Marxist-Leninist theory. In the past few days Soviet writers have had the finger put on them, for having being ideological backsliders, and before that it was movies, theaters, vaudeville.~~ -- This morning it is announced that every official of the Communist Party and the Soviet State will have to go to special party schools. The courses in Bolshevik theory at these schools will be ~~between~~ FROM six months ~~and~~ TO three years. A special Party University ~~called the Academy of Social Sciences~~ is being set up. ~~In addition~~ All Party members/and responsible non-party workers will ~~be called upon to~~ attend meetings and lectures in addition to doing homework in Communist Theory and Party history. --- All this is necessary, says the Party, because the ideological level was allowed to slip during the war. -------- This morning a report of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party announced that "serious errors and shortcomings" have been uncovered in the Party work in the Ukraine. There have been upcroppings of nationalism in the Ukraine, and, the report says, the Party "did not organize criticism of the widespread, hostile, bourgeois nationalist ideology. There have been ideological mistakes and perversions in books, magazines, newspaper articles and lectures. - attempts to revive the bourgeois nationalist conceptions of Grushevsky and his school". Grushevsky was a Ukrainian historian who was liquidated in 1937.x But not only has the Party not coped with this nationalism, but it has failed in its function in other ways. For instance, Party officials have illegally received bonuses from factories and industrial organizations, they have xxxxx accepted gifts of clothing and consumers goods illegally. One Deputy Party Secretary did not report that a coal combine was ~~deceiving~~ FAKING

ITS FIGURES ~~the state~~ because he was receiving bonuses from the combine. ~~Other party officials illegally got accepted food and livestock from corrective farms.~~

~~It is~~ This sort of thing in all phases of life ~~that is getting the main attention~~ in this country now, ~~and it~~ is considered at least as significant, if not more so, than anything that Soviet policy is doing abroad.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow, I return you now to CBS in New York

URGENT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout reason believe xxx marshal rokossovsky xxx been relieved his post commander northern group armies xxxx para also indirect confirmation xxxx marshal konev succeeded zhukov here

hottelet

rehottelet
press card 25
21 august 1946

Killed in toto

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protrout add evidences contained in list names signing obituary notice lieutenantgeneral pee ee kokorev chief of staff leningrad military district who died august eighteenth stop obituary issued in army newspaper redstar today signed by vassilievsky konev govorov and others in xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx their order of rank stop vassilievsky comes first as chief staff red army stop after him comes commander ground forces who now apparently konev stop after konev should come commander northern group armies then since xxxxxxxxxxx kokorev was leningrad chief staff stop as late as middle july rokossovsky was publicly identified as commander northern group armies but his name missing outhis xxxx obituary list stop in his place comes marshal govorov xxxxx who last identified as commander leningrad area ethis now apparently succeeded rokossovsky para konev appointment seems also confirmed viafact konev appeared balcony withstalin sundays air parade while zhukov absent stop there been rumors last weeks xxxxxxxx of rokossovskys removal stop one rumor said he would appointed commander moscow garrison stop this last utterly unconfirmable endtex

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press card 25
21 august 1946

Richard C. Hottelet
Breadcast to CBS
151045-151230
20 August 1946

I've just learned something I never knew till now - Ochi Chornia has no social significance and is therefore frowned on by Soviet critics. As a matter of fact the critics are presently engaged in tearing apart ~~xxxxxxx~~ any theater or any musician ~~xx~~ whose product is not serious enough, or which has no ideological function. -- The most recent target is an unfortunate gent named Eddy Rosner who leads a dance band. It's not a very good band by our American standards but it does its best. It plays mainly American tunes and sentimental gypsy songs and is very popular indeed. But all of a ~~xxxxxxx~~ sudden~~xy~~ not with the critics. Ochi Chornia, according to the Izvestia critic, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~, is a creation of cafe music, its text is not very clever apart from which it is distorted, non-literary language. Mr. Rosner's other tunes are mainly "sugary wails about love". What he ought to do is play some fine healthy Soviet Music. --- Just at present Rosner's band is playing in one of the Moscow parks and the Izvestia critic turns both barrels on his program. ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ He points out that Rosner came to Russia from Poland seven years ago - and you'd think that in that time he'd have learned to understand life in the Soviet Union. It's true that at the beginning of his program he plays one or two soldier songs - but they are the only concessions to the demands of a Soviet repertoire. The rest is a flood of sheerest vulgarity - has no social significance - and caters only to backward taste. This might be tolerated in some cheap cafe in Western Europe, but not on the Soviet Stage. The Soviet audience, says Izvestia, demands that all art, even vaudeville, have a social content.

The last couple of days the theater~~x~~ has been catching it too, for showing plays that were superficial or frivolous. ONE WRITER COMPLAINS THAT "A cheap, petty bourgeois spirit devoid of any social significance has crept into the theater because directors seemed to feel that the postwar theater should offer distraction." That's not right at all, says the writer, "The theater must clearly reveal the ideological function of each new play it produces."

This is Richard C. Hottelet in ~~xx~~ Moscow, I return you now to CBS in New York.

RCHottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1601-160530
20 August 1946

INSERT

The Russian motion picture industry has been working for some time on a new three dimensional film. It is a piece called Robinson Crusoe, and is being shot on the Black Sea coast. I've seen a number of articles about it, but it hasn't appeared so far. Even Pravda complained the other day that it was taking a long time. -- The bottleneck seems to be the production in Moscow of a special kind of glass screen. I've asked to be shown how it works, but I haven't been allowed to go to the studio.

ENDINSERT

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1601-160530
20 August 1946

NOTE CENSOR: MOST MATERIAL IN THIS SCRIPT COMES FROM KULTURA I ZHIZN 28/6/46

Here in Russia the movies, like everything else, have a purpose. If you should ever get to talking with an official of the Ministry of the Motion Picture Industry he'd make it quite clear that his idea of what a movie should be is not at all the same as an average American's. He would tell you that the main purpose of the Soviet film is to spread and deepen the Marxist Leninist ideology. The film is the best means of reaching the greatest number of people, and so it is the "sharp fighting ideological weapon of the Communist Party."--- For this reason the subjects of movies have to be chosen very carefully. The Soviet cinema has been told it must shun bourgeois themes - stay away from tearful sentimentality, sensational detective stories and the "exploitation of the base passions of backward people". In their place it must deal with topics of life as it is today and must reflect the problems of today and their solution in the Marxist-Leninist sense. --- During the war there were a certain number of historical pictures, and films based on Russian classics. That sort of thing is frowned on now. The famous director Eisenstein got the Stalin Prize for the first part of his motion picture trilogy on Ivan the Terrible. But the second part, which was finished not long ago will never reach the screen. It has been denounced as anti-artistic and antihistorical. --- And one commentator complained recently that of the 19 feature pictures that the Motion Picture Industry of the Soviet Union produced last year eight - that's almost half - were dedicated to historical subjects lacking in ideological content.

The most important job today for the cinema industry is to support and make propaganda for the Five Year Plan. And, as a matter of fact, the movies have been given a plan of their own. They're being told to make more than 19 pictures this year. They've got to make a series of pictures on the history of the Soviet Union - on the defeat of the Germans and on postwar reconstruction. The plan calls for them to make pictures based on life in the Baltic States - about collective farmers and about workers who invent new industrial

processes. Other feature films are to be made ~~ax~~ about women who have had ten children and who are aptly called Mother Heroines, also about Uzbek grain growers. --- ~~[illegible]~~ Furthermore the order has been sternly issued that "every film has to be finished on time and must be an ideological as well as highly artistic work of cinema art." -- You can see the movies have no easy job. ---- Particularly since one of the most enthusiastic critics is Generalissimo Stalin himself. Stalin has a private projection room in the Kremlin and sees every Russian movie before its ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ general release. His opinion is listened to very carefully. Stalin is also said to enjoy American/and British movies. I've heard it said that he has been particularly impressed by Vivian Leigh. The Russian public in general seems to like American and British pictures. Unfortunately not many are shown here. The authorities say that they cost too much to import. Right now the only pictures that I know are running in Moscow are Bambi, which is playin across the street; and then Men in Her Life and His Butler's Sister somewhere in town. The Muscovites are wild about Deanna Durbin - and not only the Muscovites. One girl I know went south on her vacation not long ago and everywhere she went people asked her ~~xxxxx~~ was it true that Deanna is married, whom did she marry, was she going to have a baby and so on.

The Russian picture that's showing everywhere in Russia right now is a film called The Oath. It calls itself a documentary film ~~is~~ showing how Stalin fulfilled his promise to Lenin in 1924 to lead Russia toward Socialism and Communism. I've seen this picture and I can safely say that I've never seen anything like it. Words fail me. All I can say is that I hope it is shown in the United States -- it will answer all your questions about the present condition of Soviet Motion Pictures.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church pretreut moscow wits found another label for quote
unquote
angloamerican bloc/stop in honor of britforeign minister
they calling it quote bevintern unquote repeat bevintern

hottelet

rchottelet
15 august 1946
press card 25

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
14 August 1946
151045-151230

Today is not V J day in Russia. The Soviet Union celebrates September the third, the day after Russian representatives joined in the signing of the Japanese surrender on the battleship Missouri. xx All attention is xxkxx kept focussed on the Paris conference. Here Secretary of State Byrnes is shown emerging more and more clearly as the villain of the piece. Yesterday, say Russian reports, was marked by Byrnes' a gross violation axxbyxxxyxxsxxaxxxxx of parliamentary procedure; and also by the attempts of the British and American delegates to frustrate discussion of the Italian declaration. Byrnes is described as showing behavior unprecedented for a chairman. -- One thing you can say for the Russian press, it fulfills its function in small things as well as big. One of the newspapers that circulates all over the Soviet Union is the Pioneers Pravda. Pioneers are the organized children between nine and fifteen. And the word Pravda means truth. The newspaper is written in very simple language so that the children will understand and remember what it tells them. Today there is a short article on the conditions in which New York children live. It's entitled - In the streets of New York. It tells about how hot it is in New York these days and says "The children of workers in the city have a hard time. They have nowhere to go. There are very few playgrounds and no children's parks. In order to go to a camp, even for two weeks, it is necessary to have a lot of money - and the majority of workers families does not have enough. Summer camps are thus destined only for children of xx rich parents. ... The overwhelming majority of city children in America has xxxx never seen and never sees suburban trees or grass." -- xxaxxxxa To make the idea even clearer there is a sketch which shows xxxxplxxxxx tattered little children lounging in a dark alley between tall buildings, playing with bones and other refuse.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1610-161230
13 August 1946

A lot of things are going on in ~~x~~ the Soviet Union. All sorts of reconstruction and industrial expansion under the Five Year Plan. The purpose is to make this country stronger than any other country in the world. But this strengthening process is not only confined to building up heavy industry and transport and other sinews of material strength. Remember Russia is still a Soviet, Marxist state. And for the last few months there has been a terrific amount of propaganda and energy devoted to strengthening the Marxist and Leninist ideology of the Soviet state. This is going on in every conceivable walk of life - books and motion pictures ~~ka~~ are to be judged ~~mainly~~ largely on the basis of how well they deal with current questions in the light of ~~the~~ Marxist-Leninist theory. This means that a book or a movie which describes how a collective farm has been made more efficient or how a plantation was made to grow more oranges and thus emphasize the strength of the Soviet System - that such a book or movie is better than a romantic or historical or socalled unreal one. Newspapers have had their main purpose laid out for them - ~~they are designed to~~ their function is to mobilize the masses.---- There is far more emphasis on the Communist Party as the leading group in the country. Its role in industry is to help and supervise fulfillment of the five year plan. It is also to intensify the communist education of youth and of all the people. The same is true in the Army and Navy where communist party groups have been ~~x~~ told to be more active, and where the functions of the political department have been expanded. -- To satisfy all these new duties the Communist Party is today three times as large as it was before the war. -- The last day or so we have been told that the role of the Communist Party in science is just as important as it is in every other walk of life. The official Communist Party newspaper Pravda announces that the "importance of party leadership in scientific institutions is growing by leaps and bounds". It's up to the Communist Party organizations to see that research institutes and other scientific

institutions "fulfil their scientific plan". The Communist Party organization is also charged with exposing anything or anyone that hinders fulfillment of this plan. In addition, a major party duty is the education of scientific personnel in Marxist Leninist theory. This is extremely important because, ~~xmyxxxxxxxxx~~ Stalin himself has said that every scientist must also know the Marxist laws of social development, the ~~xxxx~~ theory of the proletarian revolution and the victory of communism. ~~xxx~~ And the communist party paper Pravda puts it about as clearly as it can be put when it says "Marxist Leninist theory is a reliable guide without which it is impossible to make progress in any branch of science and technology". ---- When you read the lectures and newspaper articles that appear these days you see that they are almost identical with Stalins last prewar speech in 1939. Russia is obviously being put firmly on road to communist orthodoxy, she is taking up again where she left off in 1939.

This is RCH in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

VIA MACKAY RADIO

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church feastory tuesday brackets this runs long proprecautionary reasons unbrackets lots things ongoing sovunion stop omnisorts reconstruction etindustrial expansion surfive year plan stop purposex make country strongern any country world stop but this strengthening process unconfined adupbuilding heavy industry ettransport etother sinews material strength stop ~~remember~~ russia ~~still~~ soviet ~~[illegible] marxist~~ state stop etpromonths there been terrific propaganda etenergy devoted adstrengthening marxist leninist ideology sovstate para this ongoing every walk life dash books etmovies judged largely basis how well they deal cumcurrent questions in light marxist leninist theory stop ~~this means that book or movie describing new collective farm been made more~~ efficient or how plantation been made grow more oranges etk etthus underline strength sovstate dash such book movie bettern romantic or historical or socalled quote unreal unquote one para newspapers have had their main purpose outlaid prothem dash their function is mobilize masses para there far more emphasis on communist party as leading group of country stop its role industry is help etsupervise fulfillment five year plan stop it must also intensify communist education of youth wells entire population stop same true army navy where communist party groups been told be more active ~~etmore functions political departments been expanded~~ para ~~[illegible]~~ communist party is today three times as large as prewar para last day or so we been told that role communist party in science is just as important as in every other walk life more

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rchottelet
press card 25
13 august 1946

VIA MACKAY RADIO

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church add tuesday feastory last day or so we been told that role communist party in science is just as important as in every other walk life stop official communist party newspaper pravda announces quote importance ~~ax~~ party leadership scientific institutions growing vialeaps etbounds unquote stop its up accommunist party organizations to see that research institutes etother scientific institutions quote fulfill their scientific plan unquote stop communist party organization also charged cumexposing anything or anyone that hinders fulfilment this plan stop additionally major duty is education scientific personnel in marxist leninist theory stop this extremely important because stalin ~~himself~~ has said every scientist must also know marxist laws social development comma theory of proletarian revolution etvictory communism para etcomparty paper pravda puts it about as clearly as can be when says quote marxist leninist theory is reliable guide without which it impossible make progress in any branch ~~x~~ science or technology unquote para when you read lectures etnewspaper articles appearing these days you see they almost identical cumstalins ~~last~~ prewar speech 1939 stop ~~russia obviously again being put firmly on road communist orthodoxy comma and~~ [illegible] ~~starting up again where off left 1939~~ enditem

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press card 25
13 august 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church protrout twoman unistates department commerce mission leaving moscow wednesday ~~xxxxxxx~~ after five weeks stay will return cumword ~~xxxx~~ sovunion ~~xxxxxxx~~ desires increase prewar trade cumunistates fourfold stop mission composed chief russian division ernest ropes etlewis lerwin say russians hope export hundred million dollars worth goods unistatesward etimport fourhundred million stop commercers however advised this cannot begin for leastly two years because firstly vast needs russian raw materials prodomestic reconstruction secondly russians lack foreign exchange thirdly russian economic commitments adcountries cumwhom already signed specific economic agreements chiefly poland czechoslovakia yugoslavia etremainder eastern central europe para commercers been investigating unistates imports russian wood cash which ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ unistates would import ~~xxxx~~ exrussia profirst time stop also hides stores like manganese chromite ~~xx~~ para sovunion needs goods exunistates proimmediate delivery ~~xxxxx~~ advalue five hundred million dollars stop sovunion however unable get longterm credits which alone would enable such purchases stop chief russian interest machinery exunistates para commercers arranged proexchange commercial information unistates russia which stopped since war stop this does not include statistics para thusfar still unknown whether sovunion will participate world economic conference october fourteenth enditem note church even if this unuseable trout show suggest sevareid contact ropes when returns stop ropes intelligent moderate man cumlong russian background etconsiderable knowledge who might make good broadcast stop should return washington within month regards

hottelet

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press card 25
12 august 1946

Москва .... 19 г.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
12 August 1946
1610-161430

Moscow in summer teems with life. As if the people are sick and tired of the long winters that keep them cooped up indoors and want to get all the air and sunshine they can possibly soak up. In addition Moscow is a badly overcrowded city - before the war it had a population of just over four million. Today it may run as high as six.(There are no official figures.) At any rate everything is full of people - sidewalks, parks, stores, traisn, trolleycars,busses all loaded with humanity. The ones who work in Moscow walk along quickly - that goes for the official with his briefcase and for the housewife with her shopping bag. But lots of people amble along looking at nothing and everything - they're demobilized soldiers with medals clanking on their chests; and little collective farm women with their old clothes and white kerchiefs on their heads, and visitors in general. after all, to come to Moscow is the dream of everyone who lives in the provinces. There's no inhibition about a Moscow crowd - if you want to get past people you elbow your way along; if you want to pause and just watch, or if you have to wait in line outside a store you simply sit down on the curbstone and have a chat with your neighbor or cut yourself a chunk of bread. Wherever there's anything doing there's always a small knot of people looking, talking pointing. Everywhere you go in summer there are husky girls in neat white coats and white kerchiefs selling ice cream. The ice cream comes in small bricks wrapped in paper, and the girls carry it in wooden container slung over their shoulders. There are always crowds around them and its always a flurry -- people waving banknotes and girls dishing out ice cream just as [illegible]. Another summertime institution are the blue wagons - like oversize baby carriages with a fringed [illegible] up on top. Every important street corner seems to have a couple - they're the closest Russian equivalent to the American soda fountain. They sell glasses of water with fruit flavor. There are people around them too, women in light summer dresses - men in ~~white~~ shirts [illegible] everybody wearing as few clothes as possible -- except for the babies who're still wrapped up tightly Russian style like papooses. ----- There's not much traffic in Moscow, but what there is is enthusiastic -- and the horn is as important a part of the car as the brakes. When a traffic light changes from red to green

Dacha + husband
Cafe + Kindergarten

Taxi trucks   Park Culture + Rest
Beggars
sometimes even in rain

the cars and trucks/ and the big new trolley buses go charging off as if it were a hundred yard dash - far more pep than I've ever seen even New York or Chicago taxi drivers develop. It's all a great big game. -- But the people who have more fun on wheels than anyone else are the drivers of the big sprinkler trucks. Moscow weather in summer can be very hot/ and sticky - almost as bad as New York and Washington. And all summer long ~~xxx~~ Moscows answer to the heat is to ~~xxxxx~~ keep the streets and sidewalks ~~xxx~~ practically under water. ~~xxxx~~ From morning to night these sprinkler trucks go up and down the main streets and squares with water shooting out on both sides in a great arc. Part of the fun is to turn ~~xxxxxx~~ the right or left sprinkler off to avoid drenching a car or a crowd and the driver sits up front grinning broadly watching people scatter as he comes along. Sometimes he slips up and a few people get soaked, but they don't seem to get angry. It's part of the game. -- Once I saw one of these ~~xxxxx~~ drivers racing his truck around the Red Square as if it were an airplane. He was bored with driving slowly all day and was having a fling. --- ~~Mak~~ The sprinkler trucks keep the streets wet and people with hoses wash down the sidewalks/ from morning to night and you have to watch out to keep your feet dry. Moscow keeps its streets ~~xxxxx~~ cleaner than ~~xxx~~ most big American cities, ~~butxxxxxxxxxthe~~ there are lots of women street cleaner swinging their wooden brooms, but Moscow's buildings are pretty shabby after years of war and a lot of building and repair work will have to be done.

Summer nights are warm here, and the streets and parks are crowded until very late. The icecream ~~xxxxx~~ girls don't work late but there are still little people selling apples and nuts and also official peddlers of waffles. People sit around on frontsteps or stand in front of buildings/ just like East Side New York and talk, boys and girls walk up and down arm in arm laughing or singing out loud. ~~xxxx~~ Last night walking along the bank of the Moscow river that runs through the city we saw a small group of boys and girls dancing to the music of an accordion. There are not many electric signs in Moscow - there's no such thing as an amusement district - up till recently there was only one neon sign on the square where our hotel is. It is ~~xx~~ still up on top of the big department store. It's not a toothpaste add or the name of the store. It reads, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ "Glory to our great people, our victorious people" And right next to it in red neon is a huge profile of Stalin.

This is RCH in Moscow, I rtn u to CBS NY

Richard C. Hottelet
CBS Broadcast
11 August 1846
161030-161300

The spotlight suddenly shifted to Turkey this morning. The Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs has just published a number of diplomatic documents which it describes as having been captured among the secret archives of the German Foreign Office. These documents are published without comment, but the ones that have been selected for publication are sensational. They're mainly despatches between ~~von~~ Ribbentrop and the German Ambassador in Turkey von Papen. In one of them dated August 1942 von Papen alleges that he had an interview with the Turkish Prime Minister Saracioglu and that he asked Saracioglu what he thought of the way things were going in Russia. Von Papen quotes the Turkish Premier as saying that he fervently hoped for the destruction of Russia. ~~This, Papen quotes him as saying, would be a heroic act on Hitlers part such as occurs only once in a century.~~ ~~and~~ ALSO that the socalled Russian question could be solved ~~by Germany~~ only by killing at least half THE RUSSIAN POPULATION ~~of all Russians living in Russia~~, and by breaking the Soviet Union up into different national states. The Russian foreign office describes this report as well as the other documents as completely authentic. Other~~s of these~~ documents describe alleged Turkish designs on Russian territory - in one report von Papen says that Turkey wanted to occupy the Caucasian oilfields; in another he says that the Turkish general staff was willing to mobilize troops on the Russian border in order to help the Germans who were then attacking the Caucasus. Furthermore Papen says that it was the Turks who prevented Allied warships from coming into the Black Sea and helping the Russians. --- As I say, all this is published without comment, with no clue as to why they should have been made public just at the present time.

These past few days have also brought some startling official Russian revelations about conditions inside the Soviet Union. The coal industry has been the main target - in various coualfields throughout the country, from eastern Siberia to the Donetz Basin production is unsatisfactory. Machines are not used properly, work is not rationalized. And some dramatic pictures are given of workers conditions in some mines./In one mine They haven't been paid

Trud)

since January, they haven't been getting their proper food rations. Safety precautions are badly neglected, sanitary conditions are extremely bad - housing is so short that people sleep in corridors, and some of them on the floor because beds and bedclothes are short too. The miners have not been getting their disability allowances and sick pay --- and worst of all they've been complaining for months, but up to now people who complained were fired. And neither their labor unions nor the ~~local~~ Soviet authorities have taken any interest in their condition.

The coal industry has been the main target these last days, but there have been others. It's all part of a great campaign to put a stop to the widespread inefficiency and also corruption in industry. And in addition to raise ideological level in all walks of life, because - say the party authorities - good bolsheviks are efficient and honest.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow I return you now to CBS in New York.

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout rumored communist party congress will convene within month dash before session supreme soviet which scheduled september twentieth stop would first party congress since march 1939 etprobably would confirm domestic program sovunion dash uptaking where 1939 conference offleft stop would probably occasion major programmatic speech viastalin stop thusfar no official substantiation this rumor

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
9 august 1946

Also service to London or cables

this not returned

URGENT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

pretrout miniature canvass public opinion today relative merits byrnes molotov arguments showed general reaction eloquent shrug shoulders

hottelet

this take not returned

rchottelet
press card 25
8 august 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout byrnes speech been broadcast radio smorning etprinted omnimoscow newspapers stop translation is complete and good stop all papers devote entire third page dash they only have four pages undash adbyrnes text ~~[illegible]~~ etmolotov reply stop treatment almost identical stop full page headline quote at paris conference unquote stop thereunder byrnes etmolotov texts side viaside stop some papers give byrnes top billing stop headlines each speech completely neutral quote speech of unistates delegate mister byrnes unquote and quote reply by vee em molotov adspeech of jay byrnes unquote para there not word editorial comment any paper stop it flattest statement fact eye seen since eye arrived here para sudden appearance text of a byrnes speech profirst time unoccasioned much surprise stop there been considerable space devoted adparis conference since beginning stop there never any way of knowing what will considered printable here~~[illegible]~~ stop for couple days earlier this week press devoted pages adcomplete text rudenkos nuremberg speech stop so probably never occurred admost people that there should something special in sudden appearance byrnes text stop particularly since most of background of byrnes molotov duel during past ten days has not appeared as such in sovpress stop tendency here been portray molotov as coping cummachinations many individuals dash evatt spaak macneill as much as byrnes undash who trying undermine authority council forministers and position great powers para ~~[illegible]~~ most russians accept whatever appears daily paper without question stop some however have become skilled in ~~[illegible]~~ making deductions exvague references dash or in significant omissions of names stop this applies primarily addomestic news etnot adforeign comma in which they have less background projudgment stop thus some people eye ~~[illegible]~~ asked this morning unfound it singular that molotov should commit sovpress addevoting quarter its space adtwo texts speeches enditem

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
5 august 1946

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
7 August 1946
1610-1613

Suppose you had a deadly enemy, and ~~suppose that~~ one very dark night you met him face to face on a lonely road. Suffice You were unarmed, but he put his hand in his pocket and pulled out an automatic pistol. ~~How would you feel? Maybe you'd feel~~ THAT'S pretty much the way Russia today feels ~~about the atom bomb.~~ --- cut [because the Soviet system considers capitalism ~~as~~ its deadly enemy; and] ~~today~~ WITH the United States, the strongest capitalist power on earth IN POSSESSION OF ~~has~~ the atom bomb. --- This feeling colors the whole Russian approach to the atom. 30 As far as these people are concerned the only work that~~is~~ the capitalist countries have done in atomic research has been to improve ~~perfect~~ the ~~atom~~ bomb. Look, they say, look at Bikini. The ~~at~~ bomb tests there were not designed to eliminate the weapon but to perfect it. And, the Russians continue, the atom bomb is designed to be the backbone of the new "atomic diplomacy", to bolster up a reactionary foreign policy. --- ~~But don't get the idea that the Russians want to~~ frighten ~~scare themselves by exaggerating the power of the atom. The atom bomb, they say, did not play any special role in the war. The results achieved at Nagasaki could have been produced by ordinary bombs, and it would have been a darn sight less expensive. The atom bomb will not replace conventional weapons, nor, xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx, will atomic energy/~~ at the present time replace ~~other sources of energy like coal or oil. As a matter of fact, say~~ Russian propagandists, say it's only natural that ~~although~~ capitalist countries are working hard to perfect the atom bomb they're not doing anything at all to develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy. ~~And in capitalist society this is only natural:~~ Karl Marx has a good explanation, they say -- the big ~~xxxxand~~ capitalist monopolistic coal and oil trusts prevent atomic research for peacetime use because they are afraid it will kill their profits. -- Thus atomic research is being stifled and restricted, and it will continue to be so except in the Soviet Union. Here, in the USSR alone, there are no restrictions. Here, they say, research is being carried out to apply atomic energy to industry and transport. And, said one enthusiastic newspaper, "The Soviet State will achieve outstanding successes in this FIELD ~~sphere~~ in the near future." ---- There are not many articles on atomic energy in the

Russian press. The picture the Soviet citizen has in his mind of atomic energy is necessarily a vague and threatening one. -- But he is assured by his press that the Soviet Government is doing its best to safeguard ~~axaxaxx~~ the world from ~~hxkngxxmnmmmxxkx~~ a new atomic war. One Russian writer recently accused ~~saidxthat~~ General Henry Arnold of wanting to carry out a Blitzkrieg against Russia with the atom bomb. And it was to forestall such attempts that the Russian delegate to ~~at~~ the Security Council put forward his CONTROL plan. -- As fas as the average soviet citizen is concerned Mr. Gromyko's plan is a good one. cut [~~No one here knows much about the~~ Baruch plan. The Baruch plan was never published here, not even in part. Nor has there been a resume of its contents. ~~The only reference~~] ~~Thexonlyxreference~~ All I have found in the Russian press about ~~to~~ the Baruch plan is the accusation that it is "extremely confused", and that – as Pravda put it – ~~also the following statement in Pravda~~, "The authors of the Baruch plan are doing their best to shatter the foundations of the United Nations." --- cut [The soviet newspaper reader has no ~~xmmxamxtoxmaxiaxmxthat~~ information which would make him think anything different.]

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow, I return you now to CBS in New York.

Радио

Пожалуйста в 3 часов

NLT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church atom requested suppose you had deadly enemy etone very dark night youx met him face faceward on lonely road stop suppose you unarmed but he put hand pocket outpulled automatic pistol stop thats pretty much way russia today feels with ~~unistates dash strongest capitalist power earth [illegible] in possession~~ atom bomb para this feeling colors entire russian approach atomward stop fars these people concerned only work capitalist countries have done in atomic research been to improve bomb stop lookx they say look bikiniward stop bomb tests there not designed eliminate weapon but xaakxagxxk perfect it stop pravda on x july third postfirst bomb test quote atom bomb dropped over bikini did moren sink couple old ships stop it seriously undermined trust in seriousness of unistates talk about atomic disarmament stop why carry out such expensive etdifficult experiment if america really intended renounce use of this weapon unquote para russian propagandists say fact capitalist countries concentrating on destructive aspect atomic x energy is completely natural stop newspaper red fleet june 2 quote even postwar omniscientific work unistates continues be concentrated on military use atomic energy comma besides which unistates military circles are frightened of qxakx leakage of information xxqxakx etare trying block all possibility using atomic energy propeacetime purposes stop thus greatest discovery of science has become victim of contradictions of capxtaxixm monopolistic capitalism etpresently being used only for reactionary game of foreign policy stop its peaceful use being xixxxx hindered viasocial eteconomic barriers unquote stop authoritative magazine new times june fifteenth qxakx developed same theme quote foresight etgenius of karl marx showed that under capitalism dash at certain level development undash productive forces including such powerful productive force as science ha~~s~~ve become no longer productive but destructive forces unquote stop in general argument is raised here that big capitalistic monopolistic coal etoil trusts prevent atomic research propeacetime use because they afraid twill kill their profits more

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
7 august 1946

Радио

Пожалуйста в 3 часов

NLT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church atom requested suppose you had deadly enemy etone very dark night you~~x~~ met him face faceward on lonely road stop suppose you unarmed but he put hand pocket outpulled automatic pistol stop thats pretty much way russia today feels with ~~[illegible] dash strongest capitalist power earth [illegible] in possession~~ atom bomb para this feeling colors entire russian approach atomward stop fars these people concerned only work capitalist countries have done in atomic research been to improve bomb stop look~~k~~ they say look bikiniward stop bomb tests there not designed eliminate weapon but ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ perfect it stop pravda on ~~x~~ july third postfirst bomb test quote atom bomb dropped over bikini did moren sink couple old ships stop it seriously undermined trust in seriousness of unistates talk about atomic disarmament stop why carry out such expensive etdifficult experiment if america really intended renounce use of this weapon unquote para russian propagandists say fact capitalist countries concentrating on destructive aspect atomic ~~x~~ energy is completely natural stop newspaper red fleet june 2 quote even postwar omniscientific work unistates continues be concentrated on military use atomic energy comma besides which unistates military circles are frightened of ~~quote~~ leakage of information ~~xxquote~~ etare trying block all possibility using atomic energy propeacetime purposes stop thus greatest discovery of science has become victim of contradictions of ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ monopolistic capitalism etpresently being used only for reactionary game of foreign policy stop its peaceful use being ~~xxxxx~~ hindered viasocial eteconomic barriers unquote stop authoritative magazine new times june fifteenth ~~quote~~ developed same theme quote foresight etgenius of karl marx showed that under capitalism dash at certain level development undash productive forces including such powerful productive force as science have become no longer productive but destructive forces unquote stop in general argument is raised here that big capitalistic monopolistic coal etoil trusts prevent atomic research propeacetime use because they afraid twill kill their profits more

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press card 25
7 august 1946

NLT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church add atom para matterx fact sovpress radio outpointed fruitfullest soil proatomic research right here sovunion stop here uncapitalist trusts stop here extensive xxxx research work being outcarried proapplication atomic energy industryward transportward stop xxxxxxx sovpress recalled molotov speech last november seventh quote we will have atomic energy etmuch else unquote stop red army newspaper red star enthusiastically quote greatest work of science in modern years been discovery of means utilize energy contained atomic nuclei stop large share of this work done by scientists of sovunion stop there no doubt soviet state will achieve outstanding successes this field in near future unquote para until then however sovpress determined that noone here shall overawed viapower atomic energy xxxxxxxxx or worry about not having it stop thus xxxxx an influential little publication called quote agitators notebook unquote which provides readymade speakers notes to thousands professional political speakers in moscow district recently quote atomic energy did not play any special role in war stop destruction produced viaatom bomb in hiroshima nagasaki might been produced more cheaply viaordinary bombs stop view fact mass production atom bombs thusfar excluded viaextraordinary expense extracting uranium etpreparing plutonium atom bombsx cannot employed in large numbers stop they still unsuitable as means of struggle against large armies in battle array or against well distributed industry stop military effect of atomic bombs cannot replace effect which been and is produced xx viaother forms combat equipment stop there still less basis believe that atomic energy can presently eliminate or even partially replace other sources of mass energy in industry ettransport para nevertheless said sovpress general henry aitch arnold recently advocated use of atom bomb in blitzkrieg antirussia stop pravda quote arnolds plan is as adventurous as that of hitlerite plunderers unquote more

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press card 25
7 august 1946

NLT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church third atom according sovpress sovunion taking omnimeasures forestall such attempts stop thus gromyko proposed control plan security council stop gromykos plan based on preservation veto right stop it generally applauded in sovpress stop ~~baruch plan unprinted here therefore there unbasis comparison stop~~ sovpress acknowledged existence baruch plan only xx by criticising it stop pravda quote xx authors baruch plan doint their best shatter foundations of united nations stop soviet proposals etamerican plan reflect two x different tendencies in present world politics stop first reflects unvarying soviet policy peace etdefense general security stop american plan is product of atomic diplomacy and reflects an obvious striving toward world domination unquote para there not many articles on atomic energy in sovpress stop above represents trend press comment recat months stop picture average sovcitizen has in mind of atomic energy is necessarily vague etthreatening one stop his ~~sole source information is sovpress stop difficult gauge public opinion here because there no forum proexpressing different opinions on such subjects as atomic energy stop~~ there plenty evidence however that atom looms xxx large in minds all thinking russians stop eye remember wistful remark brawny chief engineer dneprostroi last month xx quote this is last time we will forced rebuild this dam dashx unless atom bomb comes etknocks down again unquote enditem

nottelet

rcnottelet
press card 25
7 august 1946

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
4 August 1946
131030 - 1313

Nobody here is expressing any opinion about the progress of the Paris Peace Conference, after all - the real work ~~ax~~ has not yet begun. But there's no mystery about the Russian attitude to what's going on in Paris. The most important thing for these people is what they call cooperation among the four great powers. You remember that last December the Foreign Ministers met here in Moscow and agreed that~~x~~ a peace conference should be held. They also agreed on the most important ~~point~~ rules of how it was to be held. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ They agreed that the peace treaties should be drafted by the big four Foreign ministers, that these treaties should then be submitted to a general peace conference. But the function of the peace conference as defined by the Moscow declaration is to approve the treaties or to make recommendations. Once the conference has had its say the treaties go back to the Big Four, and the Big Four draw up the final versions. The Four Foreign Ministers are not obliged to accept any of the recommendations of the general peace conference. --- This, the Russians say, is the best way to go about making peace -- and you've seen in Paris this week how they've defended this position. And you'll see how they will continue to do so. The same goes for attempts by the smaller powers to take too active a part in the peacemaking - the Russians are prepared to listen politely while small nations express their views, but as far as Russia is concerned the responsibility rests on the great powers. I was talking to a Russian recently who put it quite bluntly - "Belgium or Nicaragua or Denmark could never by themselves start a major war. Therefore the only really important thing is to achieve and maintain unity among the great powers. The rest will take care of itself."

This Peace Conference at Paris is the first major peace conference in which the Russians have taken part since the Congress of Vienna in 1813. You can understand therefore ~~that~~ why they're going into it cautiously. The work of this conference is important - the questions it settles or leaves unsettled will help determine European history. ~~[illegible]~~ -- the nature of the Peace Treaty with Italy will influence the whole balance of power in the Mediterranean and North Africa.

But even so the Russians realize that the present conference is still only a preliminary one. There is nothing on the Paris agenda ~~xmkem~~ as important for them as the questions of Germany and Japan. Yet when that next peace conference comes around whenever that may be it will be influenced in its procedure and its content by ~~xxx~~ this present conference of the 21 nations. That's why the USSR is sticking so pretty rigidly to the rules. There's a time factor in this too. Always with an eye on the German problem, the Russians don't want ~~xxxx xxxxxxxxxxx~~ the Paris peace conference to go on indefinitely. --- ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Action is being taken in Germany from week to week which will make the whole German question more difficult and delicate. ~~xx~~ The danger exists that if this continues long enough the German problem may reach a state where it cannot be solved by a conference.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow, I return you now to CBS in New York

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
31 July 1946
1211 - 121230

It's announced here this morning that more cases of embezzlement and faking of production figures have been uncovered. A whole series of enterprises are ~~said to be~~ involved in industry, transport, construction and agriculture. You remember that only about a month ago the Ministry of State Control published a list of factories in all parts of the country who were faking production figures in order to draw bonuses for fulfilling their ~~production plan.~~ QUOTAS. This morning Only one typical case is described- ~~this morning~~ of an electrical equipment plant which faked its ~~production~~ figures from top to bottom -- and what it did produce was of poor quality. ~~This case is typical~~ --- An editorial in Pravda really goes to work on this state of affairs this morning - and Pravda is the horse's mouth. The main reason for this fraud and corruption is ~~the~~ lack of supervision and control. And not only that, but some local state and party leaders have been protecting the culprits and disregarding falsified figures and fraud, because they wanted to keep their own bailiwick UP FRONT ~~in first place~~ in the competition ~~for fulfillment~~ of the five year plan. -- This meant that important state orders were not carried out, and the higher planning authorities were in danger of finding themselves planning way up into the stratosphere on the basis of phoney statistics. -- The way to counteract this, says Pravda, is to clamp down. No more bonuses will be given to factories and enterprises, bookkeeping and accounting will be checked and double checked and anyone found guilty will be given most severe punishment. --- The Communist Party is given the direct job of investigation and checking factory production. The Communist Party is told to be more independent in its leadership, ~~and party leaders are ordered to stop showing any liberalism toward anti-state practices, and to mobilize the masses for the fulfillment of their socialist obligations.~~ -- Pravda points out how all state policy, foreign and domestic, rests on the internal strength of the state and it says that any person capable of deceiving the state in small things can betray the state in big questions during times of trial. Such people must be done away with.

This is RCHottelet in Moscow, I return you now to CBS in New York

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church unconfirmed report air marshal sergei khudiakov been relieved his command stop khudiakov appointed air marshal august 18 1944 stop had been representative of supreme command procoordination operations various fronts [illegible] etprocoordination air forces during summer campaign 1943 para unconfirmedly reported quote serious unquote charges made against khudiakov dash some rumors say he being tried proquote espionage unquote

hottelet

This take never returned

rchottelet
press card 25
30 july 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout
church/russians who been somewhat anxious about ~~xxxxxxxx~~ durability peace ~~xxx~~ now feel very reassured by failure mushroom crop dash maybe even more so than viaparis conference stop old russian proverb war etmushrooms go together stop 1941 bumper mushroom harvest stop this year mushrooms scarcest

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
july 30 1946

no cuts

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
151100 to 151230
25 July 1946

Senator Vandenberg may be interested to hear that he is a"well known Republican isolationist,"and that he supports an"active expansionist policy which aims to establish United States domination throughout the world". At least that's what the Russians say about him this morning in a long article in the Red Army newspaper Red Star. Not only that, but - according to Red Star - Senator Connally also ~~xxxxx~~ supports this "expansionist policy" and wants world domination for the United States. This attack, and a lot more, is contained in a long editorial on the coming elections in the United States. According to the Red Star, the American electorate has lost all interest in the elections because there is very little to choose between the democratic and republican parties. But the main reason for this loss of interest is the new foreign policy expressed by leaders of both parties -- this new foreign political trend, says Red Star, violates the desire of progressive Americans who want to consolidate cooperation ~~xxxxx~~ among the great powers. Republican isolationists and certain sections of the democratic party are getting together on this, and that's where/Senator Connally and that wellknown republican isolationist Senator Vandenberg ~~xxx~~ come in. --- And then Red Star offers a suggestion. - Any party which supports cooperation among the Great Powers will have a good chance of getting the vote.

[There's been no reaction here to the atom bomb test - at least no one has publicly said anything about it, but] Russia is going ahead with plans to celebrate Red Navy Day day after tomorrow. The party line this week is for a bigger and better Red Navy or, as Stalin put it/- to build a mighty fleet for the USSR in the shortest possible time. Russia is building new ships new bases, and it is said that the fleet will grow as Russian interests grow, and as Russias importance in international life expands.

see Red Fleet)
23/7/46

On Sunday there will be big Navy celebrations - 7,000 agitators will speak in Moscow alone -- and parades and demonstrations all over the Soviet Union.

There has been [another] change this morning in

a high Soviet Government position. Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Solomon Lozovsky has been relieved of his post and been appointed head of the Soviet Information Bureau. This is the third important change in high Soviet officialdom to become known in the past couple of months. Previously the minister of aircraft production Shakhurin and the Minister of State Security Merkulov were relieved of their posts. In addition, of course, Marshal Zhukov and Marshal Novikov, the air force commander were removed from their posts. This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow

I return you now to CBS in New York

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout unconfirmed report minister of state security vsevolod nikolaevitch merkulov been removed from his post more

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
25 july 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout add merkulov unconfirmedly replaced by his assistant kulakov stop reason unknown stop merkulov disappeared public functions past couple months etunsigned public proclamations stopx removal unconfirmedly occurred roughly same time as removal minister of aviation industry alexei ivanovich shakhurin [redacted] para ministry state security was formed late 1945 when xixixxmx peoples commissariat internal affairs dash nkvd unqdash was split in two stop merkulov became commissar state security while beria remained commissar internal affairs stop january xxax 1946 beria was promoted to vice president of xmxx council of peoples commissars and sergei kruglov became commissar internal affairs stop march 1946 all xixixtaxx xxkxmix commissars etcommissariats changed titles to ministers etministries para merkulov is also wellknown playwright using xmxx name vsevolod rokk stop he author popular play quote engineer sergeyev unquote which currently not being performed enditem

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
25 july 1946

Richard C, Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
151100 to 151230

Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary General of the UN, left Moscow this morning. He had only been here a few days, but saw just about everyone worth seeing, including Generalissimo Stalin and ~~Mrx~~ Foreign Minister Molotov. It was mainly a courtesy visit, but they ~~xkkxakxiaaxxgxx~~talked about the United Nations ~~Organizati organization~~ and especially ~~the~~ about the/personnel staff that Russia would provide. I ~~was~~ understand that Mr. Lie found Stalin and Molotov ~~xkkxk~~ just as willing as ever to participate in the organization and work of the United Nations.

This is a fairly heavy political week in Moscow. The sister of the Shah of Iran has been touring the Soviet Union, been received by Stalin and is now the first princess to be decorated with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. And right now there is a Czechoslovak delegation in town headed by the Prime Minister. The Czechs ~~are~~ mainly ~~concerned with one of the xxxxxxx xxx ageold central European minority problems. They~~ want to get rid of ~~several hundred thousand~~ THEIR Hungarian ~~nationals~~ MINORITY who live in the border districts of Slovakia. ~~They Czechs certainly want this the repatriation of these Hungarians included in the Peace Treaty with Hungary.~~ And they think they'll ~~xixxxxxxxxxxxx~~ have the support of the Soviet Union when they raise this question at the Peace Conference in Paris.

Of course ~~I~~ it's this peace conference that's ~~the~~ commanding a lot of preparation here in Moscow as well as everywhere else. ~~There's been no announcement of the Russian delegation,~~ but ~~Molotov and Vishinsky will go back to Paris with a large staff.~~ It's ~~expected here that the conference may go on for quite some time,~~ but the Russians do not anticipate any great difficulty - unless someone makes a move to change anything that the Foreign Ministers have already agreed upon.

One thing that is getting no attention here whatsoever is the atom bomb. And ~~is~~ I'd be willing to give you a nickel for every person in the Soviet Union who knows that there is going to be such a thing as an underwater test, or that it's going to be held today.

This ~~is~~ Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York

JAMES COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church protrout unconfirmed report zhukov been relieved post vicecommissar defense and commander ground forces ettransferred to command odessa military district stop report which unconfirmed also says zhukov requested this transfer stop reason unknown stop change took place same time as disappearance xxx commander air force marshal alexander novikov and his replacement vicemarshal vershinin xxxxxx para interpreted as symptomatic widespread changes military command etorganization stop story goes zhukov went stalin etrequested demotion xxxxx because his disagreement policy stop stalin reluctantly accepted stop zhukov not in disgrace or liquidated stop his disappearance exscene emphasized by his failure add signature to proclamations on occasion kalinins death early june and death chief of red army dance ensemble general alexandrov recently stop but last xxx seenpublic appearance was a guard honor at kalinins bier enditem

hottelet

rehottelet
press card 29
19 july 1946

never showed

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
19 July 1946
1600 - 161330

The Dnieper Dam is almost finished. In a few months from now water will hit the first great turbine wheel and the first generator will turn and hum --- and once again after a break of five and a half years this Russian dam will send electricity streaming out across the Ukraine to Russian factories.

We were down at the Dam day before yesterday, five of us correspondents from Moscow. Like any great dam this big Dneprostroi is an impressive sight. It stretches across the Dnieper River in a broad arc more than half a mile from end to end. Its base is solid again, but up on top engineers and workers are still filling in the last gap torn by German explosives. There is still plenty of work to be done. ~~fourteen thousand people~~ The power plant, which the Germans blew to shreds of steel and concrete clumps, is just beginning to look like a power plant once more. The navigation locks are still dry - overhead the giant gantry cranes are only skeletons, and the spillway gates are still big empty windows through which you can see across upriver. But fourteenthousand people are working on the job, Russian men and women, German prisoners of wa army construction battalions, convict labor. Helping them they've got good American machines, and American engineers will soon come out to help install the first American generators. It's a gigantic job, but it'll be finished -- because, you see, the Dnieper Dam is more th just a dam, more than just a hydroelectric power station. It's a thread of the history of Russia. It started as a hope hundreds of years ago, was built as the symbol of a new social order. It worked for only a few years and was then overrun by the invader; was recaptured from him in the ri ing tide of liberation, but recaptured as a wreck. Now it's being rebuilt, and again it's symbolic of the new postwar Soviet Union with its plans and its hopes. ---- But let me tell you how this came about.

The River Dnieper is the third largest river in Europe running 1400 miles from White Russia to the Black Sea. All through Russian history her great rivers - and especially the Dnieper - have served as highways for commerce and migration in war and in peac But there is an eighty miles stretch where it runs through the Ukrain between the cities of Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhe, that the River Dnieper is not navigable. Rock barriers and shelves made rapids that

only rafts could shoot. The biggest and most dangerous was feared by the people and given the name "The Bandit". There was a scenic beauty about this writhing, swirling leaping water but it meant danger, and waste. A million horsepower kept escaping downstream.

There were plans to do something about this in the time of ~~Frederick~~ PETER the Great. But they remained only plans and hopes. Fifty, sixty years passed and engineers of Catherine the Great built sections of canal to bypass the rapids and get tiny barges through. They didn't know how to harness the energy of the water.

All through the nineteenth century and the early twentieth, in the time of the czars there was a lot of talk and planning - but Russia was still industrially primitive and engaged in giving birth to other basic industries - so the Dnieper dam project remained a plan. But by 1916, in the last year of the monarchy, the blueprint were already being collected.

The revolution came, and Lenin gave the word to give this vast country electric power. For him electric power was the key that would unlock the door to communism. And Soviet Engineers jumped on the Dnieper Dam project - here was plenty of electric power, and in addition a dam would make the river navigable all the way. And in dry years it could provide water for the wheat and barley and sunflower fields of the Ukraine.

The electrification plan was confirmed in 1920 and the following year the Dnieper Project was formed. It was the 17th plan to harness the Dnieper.

For five years plans were perfected and surveys made, and in 1927 ground was broken. During the next five years, you remember, you heard the name Dneprostroi. The word means Dnieper Project. Workers came from all parts of the Soviet Union, some volunteered, some were brought. A city of 40,000 people grew up next to the dam site. You remember the pictures in the rotogravure and the newsreels of thousands of men and women swarming over the ground - swinging axes, jabbing crowbars, pushing wheelbarrows. There were more people than there was machinery - but from year to year the dam grew. And its growth was taken inside and outside Russia as a barometer of the Soviet system. The Dnieper Dam was to be the largest water power station in the world. It was the most spectacular project in the First Five Year Plan - the plan that

INSERT PAGE THREE
pxgaxfaxx rchottelet cbs 19 july 1600 - 161330

INSERT " And it was a great work -- almost half a mile long in a great curve across the river. 220 feet high, piling up water to a height of 123 feet. It had fortyseven spillways and nine giant generators. It had locks a hundred yards long and a great river port. Don't ask me how many cubic meters and how many tons. There were plenty, and each cubic meter and each ton had in it some human sweat and blood and hope.

Pick up-- It was built by Russian perseverance xxxxxxx

was to start the Soviet Union on the way toward great industrial power. -- While the ~~damx~~ was being built the country's entire agriculture was being collectivized - the richer peasants called kulaks were liquidated by the hundred thousand. And on the heels of this agricultural revolution came ~~faxixx~~ first ~~xxx~~ shortage, then hunger, then famine. But the dam was pushed through.

INSERT

It was built by Russian perseverance, and the Russian capacity to endure terrific hardship; by the iron will of the leaders of this country who decided that a dam was more important than a shoe factory and a clothing factory. And one additional major factor that built the dam was the help Russia got from the United States. An American engineer named Col. Hugh Cooper came over and in a few years became a sort of Paul Bunyan of the Ukraine. He was the adviser on dam building and town planning, the trouble shooter when a design or a part of building went wrong. When you build a dam you wrestle with a living river and Col. Cooper had the knowhow. The United States provided other help - all the nine turbines came from Newport News; and five of the generators from Schenectady. They were bought and paid for, mind you. And they gave good service.

~~Xaxxyaxxx~~ In October 1932 the name Dneprostroi was dropped. It was no longer a project/ but a reality. it became Dneproges - the Dnieper Hydroelectric station. ~~axaax~~ Power lines stretched out from it to the great Donetz Industrial Basin - it ~~xxpaxxxxbxxxghx~~ sent electric light and power to cities and collective farms over thousands of square miles. The water that piled up behind it covered ~~up~~ the rapids and ~~big barges~~ TWO MILLION TONS OF SHIPPING went through its locks all the way down to the Black Sea. When the water was high it produced in one year four and a half billion kilowatt hours of electricity. And in normal times it averaged just under three billion.

For almost nine years the Dnieper Dam did its work. But then in August 1941 German tanks ploughed through the wheatfields of the Ukraine and made for the ~~Dnieper~~ Dam. One after another the lines of defense were overrun. The Russians retired to the east bank of the Dnieper - and it was only when the Germans threatened to cross that the Russians damaged the dam. They didn't have the heart to destroy it. They knew they would come back some day. So they just blew the road that runs across the top of the dam, and burned out all the nine ~~xaxax~~ generators in the power house.

The Germans took it over and went to work on it. After a time they succeeded in repairing the dam and rewinding the generators;and they got a good bit of current out of it. But late in the summer of 1943 the storm clouds of war came up over the Ukraine again. Only this time from the east - all the way in unbroken line from Stalingrad. --- The Germans prepared to demolish the dam. They put six hundred tons of TNT and bombs in various strategic places, cemented the detenator wires into the wall to hide them, and waited for the order. But the order was long in coming. Downstream German forces east of the river could not get away fast enough, and if the dam were blown the rush of water would wash out their bridges and maroon them. So the Germans at the dam had to sit tight as the Russians got closer and closer. -- First came artillery fire, and then small arms -- and when the Katiusha rockets came into pointplank action the Germans knew they couldn't wait so they set about carrying out the demolitions. --- But they had waited a few minutes too long. Russian engineer troops had crept out onto the dam, had spotted the biggest load of 350 tons of explosive and had cut the wires. The Germans went out with strong patrols and retook the place and fixed the wires. But as the Germans pulled back again to set off the charge, the Russians came forward again under withering machinegun fire and cut the wire again. --- We saw this place and the holes that German machinegun bullets gouged in the concrete make the dam wall look like galloping smallpox. ---- By that time the Germans knew they couldnt wait another second, so they threw all their switches and destroyed what they could.

It was plenty out of fortyeight piers - these are the giant bastions that hold the spillway gates - out of forty eight, 36 were destroyed. Five spillways proper were also destroyed - and each of them is solid concrete the size of an eleven story house. The power station was completely demolished. Nothing was left of it but hopeless junk that's taken almost three years to clean away. First the generators were shortcircuited and burned out. Then they were blown up. The big turbine wheels - the size of ships propellers were blown down into their mounts. Steel shafts eighteen inches thick were snapped. Water inlets as big as a subway tube were crushed like a snails house,

and the fact they were imbedded in thirty feet of concrete made it even worse. -- All this has had to be cleaned out before building could begin, ~~again~~ and before the wreckage could be cleaned out they had to dispose of scores of large and small booby traps. --- But it has been cleaned out, and it's almost rebuilt. And that despite the danger of flood, despite the sh ortage of machines.

Once again it was Dneprostroi - the Dnieper Project. And as the first one was built while a war against the kulak was being waged, so this rebuilding was begun while the war against the Germans still raged. Once again workers were collected from all over the country, army engineering units, German prisoners and convicts. They had even less machinery than the first time. They used captured German explosives for blasting. They patched up German transport. -- But once again the United States has given Russia a helping hand to build the Dnieper Dam. This time it cranes and derricks and drills that came as lend lease -- we saw the names on dozens of them; Lorain, Bucyrus Erie, Chicago Pneumatic. And once again turbines are to come from ~~Schenectady~~ Newport News and
enerators from Schenectady. Not as many this time, because the Russians can build more of their own. But the first power unit to go into operation in December of this year will be completely America,

The Dneprostroi is a project of the Fourth Five Year Plan, just as it was of the first five year plan. But it is different this time. Dneprostroi is no longer the barometer of the Soviet system - it's not the shining symbol it was when it was the biggest thing the Soviets could build. Many great industries have been built since then, a war won against terrible odds. Dneprostroi is only one of many big projects of the new five year plan. It'll produce more current than it did before - but it will be one of a series of dams forming a big electric grid along the length of the Dnieper. The Dam is no longer a propaganda beacon, it's become a workhorse like our Guntersville Dam or Boulder Dam.

And there's another difference. There was no Colonel Hugh Cooper on this rebuilding job - American advisers will only go in to supervise installing the American gene'rs/ Russian engineers have done it themselves. We met the chief engineer at the dam - His name is Loginov. -- Just picture a big Irishman named Logan, and you've got Loginov. Over six foot tall and almost

as wide - with a pug nose and a bull neck and hands like steamshovels. He's a friendly man who knows his business and has boundless energy. He needs it too. - He's had to build houses for all his workers, organize all his raw materials, start farms to get enough food for his heavy workers and build a foundry to make his own spare parts.

When he finishes this job he's going upriver to Kremenchug to build another big dam up there. He seems to me in a way to symbolize the new postwar Russia - perfectly willing to ~~kx~~ absorb knowledge from wherever it comes, to take advantage of ~~axk~~ any and all help, but nevertheless to stand on his own two solid feet, and go on building and building.

~~Xanaskedxhim~~ He told us to go upstream and~~x~~ see the rapids. "They'll be covered over for the last time before long", he said, ~~x~~ and then he went on, with just a trace of weariness in his voice, " I hope so, if no atom bomb tears up the dam again."

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
161020 - 161305
7 July 1946

(see Ministry of State Control report)
(see Bechernyaya Moskba 6 July)

Right at the moment there's a lot of bribery and graft in and around Moscow - and also in the rest of the Soviet Union. And the authorities are working hard to stamp it out. The other day the editor of the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda decided to send a reporter out to investigate complaints that a doctor in a town south of Moscow had been selling medical certificates. For a hundred Rubles he would certify grippe, and you could stay away from work for three days. For two hundred rubles he would certify sore throat and you could stay out a week and so on. -- The editor told the reporter to hop on a train and get down to this town. But it takes a lot of standin in line to get a railroad tickets nowadays, and the reporter was told that the only way to get one would be to bribe one of the redcaps at the station. He didn't like the idea, but he had to get the ticket, so he went to the station and slipped the redcap a hundred rubles. But instead of getting him a ticket the redcap told the reporter to go to the third warehouse of the moscow fruit and mineral water department. "Go there/ he said and tell Elizaveta Gregorevna that Makarov sent you". "But I don't want any mineral water, I want a ticket,"said the reporter. The redcap just shrugged and the reporter raced down to the warehouse. He found that Elizaveta was the head cleaning woman. She operated in the boiler room. The door was locked, the reporter banged on it an shouted"Makarov sent me I want a ticket for the Sevastopol express". "Okay"came the answer, "slip two hundred rubles under the door". "Whaddaya mean 200, the ticket is only 75" "That's all right", said the voice,"you'll have to pay that also". The reporter was furious, but he slipped 200 rubles under the door and a minute later a piece of paper was slipped under the door to him. On it were the words - Maria, take care of your health. "Give that to the Pullman conductress on the Express, she'll take care of you, said the voice. And the reporter dashed off to the station. His train was already in when he got there, an he found Maria, the conductress. He gave her the note and she said, "Ah yes. Put 700 Rubles in the pocket of that jacket hanging over there." This was too much for the poor reporter - But the ticket is only 75 rubles". "Yeah, that's right", said Maria, the

700 are for me and my partner. The ticket'll be another 75." ~~This was too much~~ The reporter hit the roof, "Wait a minute," he said. And he went off to get a policeman. Just outside the station he saw two militiamen and he went up to them and said "Comrades, come and help me catch ..." The policeman broke in gruffly"Move along, citizen, can't you see we're busy?" ----- And the reporter saw they were busy - they were taking the license plate off his car. "Whatsa matter?" "Traffic violation" "But the car's been standing here for twenty minutes." "Okay then, parking violation" The reporter was flabbergasted, but his driver leaned over and said - "It's all right, they just want a drink." The reporter was shocked, "Shut up you fool, you're slandering officers of the law". The driver shrugged. The reporter beckoned to one of the policemen, and he came over and stretched out his hand. ~~[illegible]~~ Stunned the reporter gave him some money. At which the second cop came over and stretched out his hand. ~~[illegible]~~ The policemen went off to have their drink, the reporter - dead broke by then - ~~[illegible]~~ decided he wouldn't have to travel to investigate corruption and drove sadly home.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York

CBS Country Journal Broadcast--John Strohm

For the past month I have been visiting with friendly collective farmers of the Soviet Union -- in the Ukraine, in Byelorussia, down in the Caucusus, and around Stalingrad.

It's harvest time in this land which once hummed with big track-type tractors, pulling giant combines. But the most striking sight in the grain fields today is of women swinging cradles, and the bundles by hand.

For no farmers have suffered more, nor sacrificed more for the Victory which benefits us all than these Soviet farm families. Many collective farms sent every able-bodied man, and many women, to the Red Army or to fight with the Partisans. I was on a collective farm of 120 families where 39 families had been completely wiped out by the Nazis who burned their homes and killed the old men, women and children. In one county, the Nazis burned every single building. In a collective farm village of 250 houses, only one house remained standing. In an area of White Russia, where less than a million people lived before the war, 300,000 persons were killed. That's nearly as many lives as our whole country lost during the war. And when you add the losses of machinery, and livestock, you wonder how they can possibly produce anywhere near a normal crop.

But, as one Ukrainian told me -- "We are leaving talk of destruction to the past --we are thinking only of construction for the future."

And the Soviet Farmers are going about this job of raising food with an energy and doggedness that amazes you when you know of what they've been through for the past five years. They lost ~~most~~ of their mowing machines, so I took a picture of an 60-year old man swinging a scythe in the hayfield. He cuts more than an acre a day. Last year, he earned 360 labor days on the collective farm.

In the Ukraine -- which laid claim to being the most mechanized agricultural area in the world before the war, they are cutting the precious grain with cradles, or with some resurrected reapers which look like Cyrus McCormick's No. 1 model. The farm paper, Socialist Agriculture, says that 20 million acres of grain had been harvested in the Soviet Union up to July 10, and of that only 17% had been cut with combines.

They have lost many of their threshers, and so you see them flailing out the grain, winnowing it in the wind. Farmers of the Soviet Union lost more than eight million horses, so large crews of men and women work the ground with hoes. In Byelorussia where they have only one-fourth of their pre-war horse and tractor power, they spaded a half a million acres of ground.

And, incidentally around Stalingrad, I saw some of the camels which helped smash the mighty German panzers. These camels pulled up the Red Army artillery through the deep mud, and did it quietly. Today, the camels pull hay wagons.

You can see they don't have any spare time--these collective farmers. But somehow they are finding time also to rebuild their log homes and to thatch them with straw. Their sawmills have been destroyed so they hew the logs and saw their timber by hand. And on the treeless steppes of the south, they are raising walls of plastered earth, rebuilding their homes which were burned in vengeance by the retreating Germans.

A word about the women -- they did 90% of the work on collective farms during the war. And on many farms today, four out of five of the workers are women.

Yes, out of what looks like disaster, the Soviet farmers are doing a real job -- they will produce this year a food crop which the average American farmer would have said was impossible, considering the shortages of labor, machinery and equipment.

With all of their hard labor, these folks have not forgotten how to be friendly. I just wish you could have visited some of these collective farms with me.... to have sat down with them at their tables laden with red cherries and raspberries, homemade cheese, black bread and borsch, and many other tasty dishes....On either side of you is a man with whom you share a community towel, and who keeps loading your plate with everything which passes, so all you have to do is eat.

I wish you could have heard them toasting the friendship between the farm people of America and the Soviet Union. To have heard the women who cooked the meal ask me to take greetings to the farm women of America.

They're certainly friendly people. I went to a little village where they put up a sign, when they knew we were coming, "Welcome to Our American Friends." I was presented with boquets of flowers wherever I went. A Red Army Captain with a string of medals, who is now an agronomist at the state seed selection station, kissed me on the cheek, Russian style when he invited me to come back and visit them again. Four girls from a collective farm I had visited, made a 30-mile trip across the Volga, to bring gifts --baskets of tomatoes and cherries, apples and cucumbers.

The Soviet Union is the biggest country in the world. And the hospitality of their farm folks is as great as their country.

This is John Strohm in Moscow. The Country Journal returns now to Chuck Worcester in Washington.

July 19,1946.
I6.08.00 - I6.I2.00

For the past month I have been visiting with friendly collective farmers of the Soviet Union -- in the Ukraine, in Byelorussia, down in the Caucasus and around Stalingrad.

It's harvest time in this land which once hummed with big track-type tractors, pulling giant combines. But the most striking sight in the grain fields to-day is of women swinging cradles and bending over to bind the bundles by hand.

For no farmers have suffered more, nor sacrificied more for the victory which benefits us all than these Soviet farm families. Many collective farms sent every able-bodied man, and many women to the Red Army or to fight with the Partizans. I was on a collective farm of I20 families where 59 families have been completely wiped out by the Nazis who burned their houses and killed the old men, women and children. In one County, the Nazis burned every single building. In a collective farm village of 200 houses, only one house remained standing. In an area of White Russia, where less than a million people lived before the war, 300.000 persons were killed. That's nearly as many lives as our whole country lost during the war. And when you add the losses of machinery and livestock, you wonder how they can possibly produce anywhere a normal crop.

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agricultural area on the world before the war, they are cutting the precious grain with cradles, or with some resurrected reapers which look like Cyrus McCormick's No I model. The farm paper, Socialist Agriculture, says that 20 million acres of grain had been harvested to the Soviet Union up to July IO, and of that only I7% had been cut with combines.

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This is John Strohm in Moscow. The Country Journal returns now to Chuck Worcester in Washington.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
2 July 1946
1611 - 1614

You want to know the Russian reaction to Operation Crossroads? Well, there isn't anyx public reaction at all.--- Not a line in the press, not a word on the radio. There has been, in all these past weeks, not x the least mention that there was going to be an atom bomb test at Bikini. And I should guess that 99 percent of the people in the Soviet Union don't have any idea that anything unusual happened in the Pacific yesterday. The one percent of the people who do know -- one percent may even be high -- know it from the Russian language broadcasts of the BBC in London. --- Some of these people, who heard the news yesterday and today, are not very much impressed by the damage the atom bomb caused at Bikini. They expected much greater destruction. And, as am matter of fact, some of these people may come to the conclusion that the atom bomb is not quite what it's cracked up to be. --- They will be encouraged in this belief by the newspaper articles that have appeared on the atom bomb during the past few months. Discussing the bomb in general these articles have deliberately minimized its effect -- they've said flatly that atomic energy did not play any particular part in the war.

But, whatever the reaction of a few individuals in this country may be we know that the Soviet Government is not inclined to kiss the atom bomb off as something of no consequence. You can bet your bottom nickel that whatever findings of Operationx Crossroads are made x available to the Soviet Government will be studied here with most minute care. Official Moscow thinks in terms of power, and it's interested in the atomic bomb as one of the great power factors in thewrold today. I don't think that Moscow will think any less of the atom bomb for the results at Bikini yesterday. As a matter of fact, the effects of the atom bomb on naval vessels is a fairly academic question here. Russia is a land power. Her navy is small, very small, compared to the navies of Great Britain or the United States. She has no overseas communications, like Britain, which must be maintained. The sources of the Soviet strength are all inside the Soviet Union -- in her industry, her oilfields and her army. They are all on land. And no matter how much damage the atom bomb did at Bikini over water, the lesson of what it can do

on land, the lesson of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, still stands.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow, I return you to CBS in New York

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
161020 - 161305
30 June 1946

The Soviet Government knows better than most others that foreign policy and domestic policy go hand in hand. The Soviets always analyze the foreign policy of another country in relation to that country's domestic, industrial and military strength. If that other country's foreign policy goes beyond its capacity to back it up, then the Russians know that country is bluffing. --- Now these people here realize that other countries look at Russia in pretty much the same way. --- This last week you've seen Molotov and Gromyko be plenty tough in New York and in Paris. And in the last week or ten days we here in Moscow have watched the Soviet Government doing its best to keep the homeland up with the fast pace of its foreign policy. There's been a general tightening up. In the ~~Army~~ Armed Forces, for instance, a new disciplinary manual was issued to increase the fighting efficiency of the Army Navy and Aif Force. Its immediate purpose was to improve discipline, cut down inefficiency and waste, stop the misappropriation of army property. -- Same thing has happened in industry. The other day the Ministry of State Control announced the sharp prosecution of a number of cases of embezzlement and fraud in factories and enterprises, and the faking of production figures. To jack up industry and agriculture, which are after all the foundations of a nations strength, there is an incessant program of propaganda and publicity for the Five Year Plan. Stories of new blast furnaces and power stations, exhortations to the workers to work harder, demands that bureaucracy and waste be cut down. International prestige and good will are fine things, sure, but steel and wheat and oil are the bone and muscle that a country needs to achieve her position in world affairs. --- And this tightening up process is not confined only to industry or military affairs. The Communist Party is being called on to be more active in its leadership of the people; to revitalize its program of meetings and propaganda in rural areas --the Young Communist League, the Labor Unions are urged to clear out bureaucratic deadwood and encourage production, production, production. -- And even ideologically you notice here an increased emphasis on the doctrines of Marx and Lenin. Articles, discussions, speeches tend

more and more to ~~makx~~ draw a line between socialist and capitalist, between peace loving ~~xxkkxxx~~ and imperialist nations. There is a steady undercurrent of " if you're not with us you're against us". Now, the question arises whether all these domestic

in fact keeping pace with foreign policy.

measures are / Of course foreign policy is like a pretty long campaign. When your relative strength is greater than your oppenents' you attack; and when it isn't you withdraw. And, speaking as an old war correspondent, I just want to say that often a rearguard action makes just as much noise as an offensive.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow, I return you now to CBS in New York.

measures are, in fact, keeping Soviet strength up to the pace of her foreign policy.

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout quote workers of world unite unquote will/xxx henceforth appear
on coat of arms of sovunion in sixteen languages stop presidium
supreme soviet decided yesterday add it in moldavian
xxx karelofinnish estonian latvian etlithuanian languages
hottelet

rchottelet
2 press card 25
28 june 1946

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout sovunion looking forward to termination bread rationing within few months stop it part of five year plan law repeat law that quote rationing bread flour cereals macaroni shall abolished in autumn 1946 unquote stop further omnirationing omnifoods ordered end 1947

hottelet

re hottelet
press card 25
27 june 1946

Richard C. Hottelet
By telephone to CBS
1500
26 June 1946

Russia is carrying out a two fisted foreign policy. You can see that at New York and Paris. But it's clear in Moscow that even so the main preoccupation of the Soviet Government is still with internal affairs. And by internal affairs I mean everything that goes to increase the strength of the Soviet Union. Recently we've noticed a general tightening up --- in the Army, for instance, a new disciplinary field manual was issued. Its purpose was to improve discipline, cut down inefficiency and waste, stop the misappropriation of army property and raise the prestige of Red Army officers. -- Today pretty much the same thing happened for industry. The Ministry of State Control announced a number of instances of embezzlement and misappropriation of state funds in factories and enterprises. This is by way of saying that such practices will now be sharply prosecuted.--- The Soviet Government knows that it cannot have an active, forceful foreign policy ~~if~~ unless it is backed up great strength at home. International prestige and good will are fine things, but steel production and wheat and oil provide solid strength on which to base a policy both foreign and domestic. --- That's why the Five Year Plan to increase both agricultural and industrial production stands at the top of the Soviet Governments priorities. Everything is being done to concentrate energy and attention on it. The American press and the British press and radio have probably been carrying a lot of stories on the atom bomb rehearsal. But so far this has not been mentioned here. The Russian press and radio continue to hammer away for the fulfilment of the Five Year Plan. (In this country it's important to follow what the press and radio carry because here the public mind is a true reflection of the picture they give.) Right now it would reflect oil production, scientific research, electric power, raw cotton, tractors, coal and steel. Which is logical. Because foreign policy is made here with one eye on the international situation and the other eye on them.

(see Red Star)

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet

Москва „26" VI 1946 г.

Richard C. Hottelet
By telephone to CBS
1500
26 June 1946

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This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
By telephone to CBS
1500
25 June 1946

WELBECK 4468

This is a time of international affairs. And like every other power Russia is now extremely active in the field of foreign policy. Molotov and Gromyko have not been beating around any bushes in New York and in Paris. They've been two-fisted and blunt on all ~~xxxx~~ the issues, from the atom bomb and Iran to the Danube and Trieste. --- But with all this activity abroad, ~~x~~ here in Moscow ~~xx~~ it is plain that the main preoccupation of the Soviet Government is still ~~on~~ WITH internal affairs. And by internal affairs I mean everything that goes to increasing the strength of the Soviet Union. --- ~~Therexisxprobablyxnoxnation~~ The Soviet government ~~xxxxxxx xxxx~~ KNOWS as well ~~if~~ as not better than any other how closely domestic strength is linked with foreign policy. ~~That is why Soviet leaders are much less concerned, let's say, about international prestige than/they are about the Russian steel production; and for them the industrial potential of the Urals is muchx less uncertain and more tangible than international good will. And they prefer to rest their policy, foreign and domestic, on xxxxxxxx their own solid strength rather than on world conditions that are unpredictable and easily changed.~~ --- That's why the Five Year Plan, which is the plan to increase Soviet industrial and agriculturalstrength - that's why the Five Year Plan is given as much if not more publicity and attention as ~~you~~ the press in Britain or America give the United Nations Organization. Day after day, every day, there are stories and articles on how more machines, more factories are being built. Yesterday and today, when the American press probably carried a lot about the atom bomb ~~test~~ REHEARSAL, the Russian press and radio was full of the five year plan. -- And in Russia it's important to follow what the press ~~xxxxxx~~ and radio carry, because the public mind is a true reflection of the picture they give. Right now it would reflect oil production, tractors, pig iron, steel, coal, electric power, raw cotton. And if you ask me how foreign policy is made here I would say it is made with one eye on the international situation and the other on the blast furnaces of the Urals.

RCHottelet

Уполномоченный Главлита
Москва 25 6 1946 г.

Richard C. Hottelet
By telephone to CBS
1500
25 June 1946

This is a time of international affairs. And like every other power Russia is now extremely active in the field of foreign policy. Molotov and Gromyko have not been beating around any bushes in New York and in Paris. They've been two-fisted and blunt on all ~~xxxx~~ the issues, from the atom bomb and Iran to the Danube and Trieste. --- But with all this activity abroad,~~x~~ here in Moscow ~~xx~~ it is plain that the main preoccupation of the Soviet Government is still ~~on~~ with internal affairs. And by internal affairs I mean everything that goes to increasing the strength of the Soviet Union. --- ~~[illegible]~~ The Soviet government ~~xxxxxx xxxx~~ knows as well as if not better than any other how closely domestic strength is linked with foreign policy. [That is why Soviet leaders are much less concerned, let's say, about international prestige than they are about ~~the~~ Russian steel production; and for them the industrial potential of the Urals is much~~x~~ less uncertain and more tangible than international good will. And they prefer to rest their policy, foreign and domestic, on ~~xxxxxxxx~~ their own solid strength rather than on world conditions that are unpredictable and easily changed.] --- That's why the Five Year Plan, which is the plan to increase Soviet industrial and agricultural strength - that's why the Five Year Plan is given as much if not more publicity and attention as ~~you~~ the press in britain or america give the United Nations Organization~~s~~. Day after day, every day, there are stories and articles on how more machines, more factories are being built. Yesterday and today, when the American press probably carried a lot about the atom bomb REHEARSAL ~~test~~, the Russian press and radio was full of the five year plan. -- And in Russia it's important to follow what the press ~~xxxxxxx~~ and radio carry, because the public mind is a true reflection of the picture they give. Right now it would reflect oil production, tractors, pig iron, steel, coal, electric power, raw cotton. And if you ask me how foreign policy is made here I would say it is made with one eye on the international situation and the other on the blast furnaces of the Urals.

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout thusfar sovpress radio unmentioned atom dress rehearsal stop altogether atom bomb etoperation crossroads downplayedest here stop almost only references to crossroads at all is oblique referances xx amid long politarticles stop probably hardly person in thousand knows what bikini is comma not to mention where or whats going happen there

hottelet

rchottelet
23 june 1946
press card 25

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
23 June 1946
160730-161010

The Russians are allergic to Fascism, they can smell it a thousand miles away and when they do they snap wide awake. Like an air gunner in a bomber who jerks to instantaneous action when he sees an enemy plane as a tiny speck way off in the sky. And when the Russians smell fascism, or think they smell fascism they give it their undivided attention. -- This week that undivided attention has focussed sharply on Paris. It has ~~nothing~~ very little if anything to do with the Council of Foreign Ministers who are still sparring away at the familiar game of international negotiation. ~~The~~ What struck the Russians were the demonstrations in Paris on June 18th. [~~I don't know on how large a scale these demonstrations were, the Soviet press reported them as if they were fairly big. But even if they weren't, the very fact that they took place;~~] The very fact that leftwing bookshops were raided and wrecked, that a leftwing newspaper office was attacked --- in France -- is considered here terrifically important. --- If that sort of thing happens in Greece or in Spain or ~~ex~~ somewhere else where the Russians consider the government completely reactionary, then the Russians aren't shocked so much. That sort of thing is a ~~axxx~~ familiar pattern. But in France the government is not reactionary, and if right wing elements are now strong enough to demonstrate they have got that strength by themselves; and what's more they've got it since the liberation. ~~And~~ that, to the Russians, is a bright danger signal. --- All the more so because ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ some people here almost compare it with what happened in France twelve years ago. ~~xx~~ On February 6 1934 rightwing riots in Paris showed that Fascism was a growing threat even in such a stronghold of democracy as France. At that time the Russian reaction was not too swift. At that time the Communist and Socialist Parties in France were still fighting each other like cats and dogs. It was not until the next year that the Comintern decided to collaborate with socialists and other democratic parties in a Popular Front. ---But that was a time when Soviet Russia was not ~~as~~ great world power she is today. [~~Today Russia has much more confidence in her own strength,~~] I don't think she feels ~~that~~ inclined to compromise just in order to get friends. Today she feels strong and confident enough to go her own way in leading the struggles against all forces she considers dangerous. ~~to herself.~~ -- What the concrete effects of the Paris demonstrations

my cut

my cut

will be on the Soviet outlook I don't know. Certainly Russia will be even more alert to danger, ~~certainly she will~~ AND take all measures to forestall this danger. She will mobilize trade unions, youth groups, democratic leagues; she will in ~~xxx~~ the field of politics do everything she can to make her position unassailable. One thing is certain, in her struggle against right wing forces everywhere, the Soviet Union will not compromise.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow, I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1611-1614
20 June 1946

You all know Shostakovich and Prokoffief, but you probably didn't know that as far as popular music goes, the Soviet public is wild about Tin Pan Alley. The very first morning I was in Russia I was walking up and down on the ~~platx farm~~ station platform in Viborg. A loudspeaker was blaring out music down AT ~~by~~ the other end, and though I didn't recognize it, it sounded strangely familiar. I ambled down toward it ~~to the other end of the station~~ and kept racking my brain what the piece might be. All of a sudden it dawned on me it ~~thatxthexnatxx~~ was a quartet gurking and burbling ~~the old tune~~ Rain on the Roof. They were singing it in Russian, of course, but they were giving it all the old business. Since then I've heard a lot of the old tunes. Most [illegible] ~~of the~~ ones [illegible] ~~you hear are~~ eight or nine years ago ~~old~~. --- I don't mean to say that the Russians play only American popular music. They've got a lot of their own, although there aren't ever as many hit tunes hummed around Moscow as come out in New York. Still, when a Russian song clicks it hangs on a good bit longer. Just now there are about three songs that are played and sung everywhere. One of them is entitled - You Can Come to My Wedding, But Nothing More. The other is a sentimental ballad called the soldiers waltz, which tells the story of a soldier who meets a girl and dances a waltz with her in a ruined town. Listen, and we'll play you a few bars. -------- (30" recording)-- The Russians are sentimental folk, and that's been the most popular song for about a year.

But the backbone of Russian music is her appreciation of the great classics, and the works of her own composers. I thought there might have been some changes in the trend of Soviet Music after the war, but I'm told there haven't been. The most important recent musical event has been the performance of ~~Prokoffiefix~~ the first part of Prokoffief's great opera War and Peace in Leningrad. It got terrific reviews, was called the greatest event in Russian opera since Rimsky Korsakoff. It is

in the tradition of great Russian music, and parts of it remind reviewers of ~~a~~ Tchaikovsky or Mussgrgsky or Borodin.

When I was up in Leningrad recently I spent a day at the famous Conservatory, and the old tradition holds good there too. Bach and Beethoven have not follwed Hitler down the drain. And as far as the quality of the students goes, it's extremely high. And it's true here, as well as in most other things, that the young people who've come back from the army, or who've grown up in four years of war are very serious. They are more intent on building themselves solid foundations ~~that~~ than in experimenting wildly with new ~~forms of music~~ musical forms.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1610 - 1613
19 June 1946

P A D U O

Duria 10^{00}-AM

Two things about the atom bomb strike you when you get to Moscow. One is that it is almost entirely ignored in public. The other is that on the few occasions it is mentioned its importance is minimized, and it's held up mainly as an example of capitalist decay.

As far as operation Crossroads goes, the historic test at Bikini atoll has not even been mentioned in the press, as far as I've been able to find. Three Russian observers went to the United States last month to take part in the operation. Two of them are scientists and the third, a full Captain in the Navy, has gone as a correspondent for the newspaper of the Red Fleet. They went in silence.

The main ~~af~~ trend of what little is said about the bomb is that it is nothing very much to worry about. Let me give you an example. There's an important little magazine here, put out by the propaganda section of the Moscow Communist Party, ~~xhixh~~ called the Agitator's Notebook. It provides handy hints and material for all the many propaganda speakers who tour factories and trade unions. The latest issue ~~has~~ gives this ~~taxx~~ information on the atom bomb. It is necessary to note", it says," that atomic energy did not play any special role in the war. Atomic destruction in Hiroshima and Nagasaki could have been produced more cheaply by ordinary air bombs. Atom bombs can still not be used in numbers because of the difficulty of manufacture. They are still unsuitable as a means of struggle against large armies in battle array or against a well dispersed industry. ~~M~~ The military effect of atom bombs, the magazine goes ~~m~~ on to say, cannot replace the ~~aixxax~~ results achieved by other ~~xax~~ war materiel."

Another magazine (New Times) equally authoritative, says it is a capitalist plot that atomic energy is not being harnessed to peacefull ~~x~~ industrial uses. Marx was right, it says, when he proclaimed that the productive forces of capitalism sooner or later become destructive forces.

INSERT

There are no radio commentators or newspaper columnists,as we know them,/here in Moscow. [And if there were they would be saying just about the same thing,] --- Soviet scientists and politicians are acutely aware of the bomb and its implications and watch every development most carefully. But there is none of the discussion and debate about the atom bomb and its effect on world affairs such as goes on day and night in America and Britain. It is small wonder, therefore, that the Soviet people do not display any of the almost nervous ~~xxxxgx~~ urgency you see in Britain and America - a demand that something be done about the bomb and done quickly. ---- [If you can imagine a people of a great power who can be AWARE OF ~~[illegible]~~ the Atomic Bomb, they are here in Russia.]

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

INSERT -- Another ~~xxxxxx~~ article in the newspaper of the Red Fleet complains that "the greatest discovery of science has become the victim of the contradictions of monopolistic capitalism and is at present only being used for a reactionary game of foreign policy. Its peaceful uses are being hindered by social and economic barriers."

press columbia broadcasting newyork

church browder leaned back white slipcovered chair comma raised cup etsaucer chinward etbetween soft slurps ~~tea~~ hot tea told correspondents he had sole agency soviet books unistates stop browder received press midnight his small office suite swank moskba hotel stop genial affable sofspoken browder looked tired stop eyes redrimmed stop said he just concluded contract postheavy day para contract in effect gives browder monopoly soviet publishing unistates profive years stop he obviously satisfied cumarrangement etproduced long list books he bringing back including history philosophy comma history diplomacy comma etnovels like quote only a cabin boy unquote quote reminiscences of a ballet master unquote para browder ~~xx~~ sat crosslegged on straightbacked desk chair looking over steelrimmed spectacles when calmly informed correspondents that he would quote channel of communications unquote between unistates etsovunion in matter pertaining sovamerican friendship para eye asked him ~~xxx~~ whether he ever been publishing business before stop ~~he~~ browder quote only as author unquote stop eye asked then how come you got in now stop browder offtook specs etcumtwinkling eyes in soft kansas drawl quote eye came originally cumintention doing some writing stop ~~xmkkaxhaxx~~ also of renewing contacts unquote stop his ruddy face ~~xmkxm~~ inbroke broad grin subgraybrown mustache stop ~~x~~quote my friends HERE asked me try improve sovamerican relations by increasing exchange books stop eye said eyed try unquote para browder said indeed he succeeded establishing relations again quote as longtime friend sovunion unquote stop he will return moscow periodically stop additionally when eye asked him whether would write browder quote like all retired politicians eyell have to write my memoirs unquote insisted however his visit devoid any politsignificance para eye asked him whether would like broadcast unistatesward stop browder quote no think not stop would too much publicity ~~xx~~ unquote stop eye quote but publicity good propublishing business unquote stop browder quote afraid might kill my publishing business unquote para all in all he gave impression man who closed pretty good deal enditem hottelet

rchottelet, press card 25, 19 june 1946

Dusia left 1:05

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
161030 - 1614
June 17 1946

There is only one newspaper published in Moscow on Mondays, but it would be the most authoritative in any case. It is ~~the~~ Pravda, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. ~~It was founded by Stalin xxxxxx and Lenin xxxx in 1912.~~ The word Pravda, by the way, means Truth. -- Like all Russian papers ~~ix~~ it has only four regular size ~~xxx~~ pages. This means that the space available for news is limited, and the individual items are kept very short unless they are particularlyx important.

~~Usually Pravda carries domestic news on its first three pages and foreign news on the fourth. Only The only time a foreign news item or editorial gets on the fr front page is if it is considered terrifically important.~~

Up in the top left hand corner of the front page, just over the name, is the old communist slogan ~~slogan~~ "Workers of the world unite!" ~~This slogan, by the way, also stands up at the top of the newspaper Izvestia, which is the organ of the Soviet Government.~~

~~Let's have a~~ quick look ~~at Pravda's front page before we go on to the foreign news page.~~ THE FRONT PAGE IS THE DOMESTIC NEWS PAGE. Pretty nearly every day the main domestic news concerns the new Five Year Plan. Today the main ~~editorial~~ domestic editorial ~~organ~~ demands that the production of dairy products, milk and butter, be raised; ~~that distribution,~~ pasturing ~~and breeding be improved~~. There's a story on the 225 anniversary of the oldest arms factory in Russia. There are a number of short items ~~x~~ on how various factories ~~have~~ - a candy factory and a cardboard factory have exceeded their annual production quota already.

The back page is the foreign news page. The makeup is quiet. There are never any big black banner headlines, no matter how angry Pravda gets. The page is six columns wide - compared to an eight column American paper - and the last column ~~[illegible]~~ has sport news and theater programs. Today the big story is the ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ the German problem in relation to the Foreign Ministers Meeting.

INSERT →

That has the top half of the first three columns. Right next to it, in the top half of the fourth and fifth columns is a dispatch from Belgrade headlined "The Trial of Mihailovich and his accomplices.". That's the top half of the foreign news page. The bottom half, below the fold, has a number of smaller items. I'll read you

the headlines:/Final Results of the Italian Election; THEM Italian reaction to Umberto's Provocative Declaration; Provocation of the Monarchists in Italy; The situation in Indonesia; Byrnes message to the Senate - this is a message about the training of Chinese troops; Belgian Deputies approve the policy of the government; Press Conference in the Yugoslav Mission in Brussels; Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and below that; Request for Tanners resignation as director of the Finnish Cooperative movement. --- That isx the entire body of foreign news. All these dispatches come from the official Russian news agency, Tass. --- And that is x a pretty typical foreign news page for any Russian paper on any day. --- ~~Inx addition there are today~~ on the third page of Pravda/two long editorial articles on foreign subjects -- One is entitled On the Question of Danube Navigation and says that Russia has done much more to help the Danube countries than Britain; the other is headed "The Spanish Question is in a Labyrinth of Pettifogging" and attacks the manner in which the UNO Security Council has been treating the Spanish question, ~~----This~~ IT may serve to indicate the range of news on which the Russian people must fxxx base its conclusions on world affairs.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

INSERT ON PAGE ONE -- This story is interesting. It doesn't purport to give any news of the actual conference. It is mainly a review of the French press interspersed with editorial comment. It opposes the idea of federalizing Germany. Calls to attention the fact that Germany herself is not being consulted about her future, and comes to the conclusion that the joint decisions of the Great Powers, such as prevailed during the war, can guarantee the world against future German aggression.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
160730 - 161010
16 June 1946

Whatever else the Soviet attitude may be toward the Paris conference, these people are taking it seriously. One authoritative commentary - in the magazine New Times - says that this present period will prove to be a turning point in international relations. Other eellinformed observers - writing in Pravda and other papers - have defined that turning point more precisely. In the Russian view the world must now either accept or reject the principle of three or four great powers settling international problems. The Soviet Union is, of course, completely in favor of the great power system, saying that it proved its value in Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam. The Russians say there is only one alternative to the Great Power system, and that is a system in which the Soviet Union would have to accept the dictates of other nations. -- This, the Russians say, is not in keeping with their historic role in world affairs. And it is perfectly plain that the Soviet Unionx will bitterly oppose the calling of a conference of 21 nations to make peace treaties. If such a conference is called, the Soviet Union will reserve the right to dissociate herself from its conclusions. ---- There has been a certain amount of speculation among foreigners in Moscow about the attitude with which Moletov went to Paris. There had been some opinion that the Soviet Union might be more willing to make concessions there - perhaps about Trieste. But the tone of the press has continued very firm. And the press is our only source of official information. One finds the language of the press these days very outspoken indeed against warmongers and against aggressive circles of international reaction with their black imperialist plans (New Times). It's been stated flatly that the Soviet Union made concessions at Paris last time, when she changed her stand on the Italian colonies and reparations. This time it's up to Britain and America to make concessions on questions like Trieste and Venezia Giulia. -- It should not be overlooked that this policy of counterattack and firmness is reflected throughout the whole foreign policy of the Soviet Union. In a few days the

~~nmxt~~ Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions will meet in Moscow. It's work will be largely political, and the Russians expect it will underline the solidarity of all workers with the aims of the Soviet Union. -- The events of the past months, together with official statements of policy, emphasize that if the Soviet Union ~~fx~~ considers herself thwarted by reactional warmongering foreign governments she will ~~gx~~ be prepared to go her own way, ~~dependingx~~ relying on her friends. ~~xxxxx~~

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you to CBS in New York

~~MKT~~ PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

Church protrout browder staying completely in character as private citizen stop he unparticipated public functions suchs kalinin funeral or diplomatic receptions suchs protito stop what he does all day etwhere he goes when he leaves town ~~xx~~ for day or two are his secrets stop he still in suite at moskva hotel ~~xxxx~~ Comma moscows waldorf astoria dash which pretty good going proprivate citizen in this overcrowded metropolis stop his departure originally scheduled ~~xxx~~ last monday but now presumed will sometimex around next weekend stop he promised see press before he leaves eteye will keep eagle eye peeled profeatures

hottelet

rchottelet
press card 25
13 june 1946

Richard C. Hottelet

Broadcast to CBS
1611-1614
13 June 1946

Looked at from Moscow, the prospects for the second meeting of Foreign Ministers ~~is~~ are --well, uncertain. No one here has come out and said anything about it one way or the other. But articles in authoritative papers like Pravda, which is the official organ of the communist party; and Molotov's recent statement, have made it perfectly clear what the attitude is.

For one thing, the Russians would say that the atmosphere prevailing in Paris last month has not changed in the meanwhile. There is still talk here of an Anglo-American bloc. And there are constant references to how well the old method of agreement worked -- the method of Teheran and Yalta and Potsdam -- as a contrast to the [new] ~~methods of conferences~~ [kind of] conferences, such as the Foreign Ministers have been holding since last September. This business of atmosphere has not been helped out, either, by the various statements and speeches made since the last meeting. The Soviet Press has sailed into both Byrnes and Bevin.

[The Russians were particularly annoyed by the] With regard to the proposal to put the peace treaties up to the 21 nations or even up to the UNO. And one Russian commentator, writing in the official Trade Union paper, said that a nation that did not agree to peace treaties in a small conference would certainly not accept them if they were voted on by a large Assembly.

If the atmosphere has not changed, neither have the individual questions. The Russians have expressed their view on reparations payments, Danube navigation and others again and again in just about the terms they used in Paris. --- But politics do not ever really stand still, and there has been considerable diplomatic activity in Moscow since the Foreign Ministers last met. Russia has signed treaties of friendship with both Poland and Yugoslavia - treaties which bind them all even closer together economically, in politics and militarily. What effect this will have remains to be seen. --- By the way, if you have a political encyclopedia of Eur-

ope look up the Monfalcone shipyards just west of Trieste. These shipyards are the only ones in eastern Europe capable of building big battleships. These Monfalcone yards are worthy of considerable attention. --- And, also by the way, the Russians have excellent encycolpedias.

Political activity has not been confined to Poland and Yugoslavia. A Russian trade union delegation is just on its way to Germany to establish closer relations with the German trade union movement. And don't think for a minute that the establishment of normal and friendly diplomatic relations with Argentina is not significant.

~~so,xinxfact,xalthoughxthexinternationalxatm osphere has not become any more cordial~~

On the eve of the Foreign Ministers conference we might sum the situation up like this: The atmosphere has not become any more cordial, probably less. All nations, and that goes for Russia too, have spent the interval between the two conferences strenghhening their positions, -reviewing and reinforcing their own arguments. No one can pretend to say what the tactics will be. But ~~fromxherexitxlooksxasxif~~ it is safe to say that Mr. Molotov will continue to press for what he feels to be his country's rights,

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

(sent cabled backstop 1400 13/6)

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1611-1614
20 June 1946

My nomination ~~mx~~ for the Man of the Week is not a man. She's a woman, and one thing that recommended her from the first was that she had nothing to do with politics. Her name is Nina Georgievna Kluyeva and she's a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences. Her field is cancer research.

Last week the report of some of her findings was made available. It seems that twenty years ago her husband, a professor at Moscow University started intensive research to find a living organism which might be used against cancer, since no known drug had any effect. In 1939, after years of disappointment, he found that a microbe called trypanosome cruci produced really dramatic results. Now ~~x~~ the trypanosome is in itself a dangerous disease carrier - it's a great menace in tropical South America where it ~~produces~~ causes a form of sleeping sickness. One of its characteristics, once it penetrates into a living body is to rush for the ~~pxxxx~~ internal organs, where conditions are favorable to growth. Now it is well known that cancer is nothing more than body cells that keep growing at an abnormal rate. ~~x~~ Professor Roskin ~~thought~~ found that when he inoculated cancerous mice with trypanosomes, these microbes did not rush for the internal organs but congregated around the cancer. What's more, they killed the cancer. The trypanosomes actually dissolved the cancer growth, or to be more exact, the poison which the trypanosome produces dissolved the cancer growth. But, the Professor found, ~~that~~ once the cancer ~~xx~~ was dissolved the trypanosome turned on the ~~max~~ mice and killed them too. -- In 1939 Professor Roskin's wife, Nina Georgievna Kluyeva, took over the experiments. But during the war her stock of trypanosomes was destroyed. It was not until 1943 that some Brazilian bugs heavily infected with trypanosomes were flown all the way from ~~Brazil~~ South America to Moscow. Nina Georgievna checked her husbands findings and confirmed them. She found that in her first experiment in 85 percent of the cases trypanosomes not only arrested theg growth of cancer but fully destroyed it. --- The problem now ~~hx~~ was to find some

way of using the trypanosomes against cancer, but avoiding the fatal effect it had on the living organism after the cancer was gone. That meant that living trypanosomes could not be used, and Nina Georgievna set about trying to make a vaccine that would somehow utilize only the anti-cancer properties of the microbe. Hard work on the foundation of her rich experience produced a vaccine made of dead trypanosomes. It was used on mice with excellent results. Finally, one dramatic day, Nina Georgievna's husband, who had been collaborating with her during the past six years, tried the vaccine on himself. Hour by hour he watched and checked his temperature and his health. He found there were no harmful effects on human beings.

The report that Nina Georgievna Kluyeva made to the Academy of Medical Science was that this vaccine, which was given the name KR -- just the letters KR -- dissolved cancer without harming healthy tissue. The cancer fell apart in fragments, giving way to new connective tissue.

It is much too early to say that cancer is beaten -- this KR vaccine must first be used in many cases of human cancer. But the Academy of Medicine takes the development of KR seriously enough to authorize its use in clinics; and eminent scientists like Bogomoletz and Petrov have expressed a high opinion of this work.

Cancer is not beaten - but with men and women like Professor Rosking and Nina Georgievna Kluyeva attacking it, it will be.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York

Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
[illegible]
9 June 1946

One thing you've got to say about Russian foreign policy - it certainly is energetic. - Whatever else the record [shows the Russians want to get things when they really try] for the last two and a half months there's been a steady succession of trade agreements, and political agreements concluded between the Soviet Union and a dozen foreign countries. [All great activity seemed to start] the middle of March [when] the Soviets established diplomatic relations with Switzerland after a break of twentythree years. At the end of March the procession of foreign statesmen to Moscow became a steady stream. They were all either visiting statesmen from the countries just to the west of Russia - Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia. And most of them came in and out a couple of times. On one occasion they would come and sign a trade agreement and then a couple of weeks later they'd come back to sign an agreement extending the period for reparations, or else to sign a treaty of friendship. Let me just read you the calendar for April -- on April 8th a Finnish delegation arrived, on the ninth they were followed by the Hungarians. Three days later, on the twelfth, the Soviet Union signed commodity exchange agreements with Czechoslovakia and with Poland. Three days after that the Hungarians were given more time to pay reparations. On the 17th another Finnish delegation arrived and on the 19th Hungarian reparations payments were extended. On the 27th and the 29th trade agreements were concluded with Bulgaria and with Finland. -- While this was going on the Soviet Union dealt with other matters too, it sent a trade delegation to Mongolia and it also ratified a treaty of alliance with Outer Mongolia. [And - you may remember - it was the end of April when all the foreign ministers met in Paris and accomplished very little.] -- The Soviet was just as great active and just as successful in its dealings with individual countries during May. And early June. Poles, Yugoslavs and Danes and Swedes arrived. On occasion the conversation was fairly rapid, like on May 9th when

the Polish delegation took off from the airport at eleven o'clock and the Yugoslavs came in at half past one. And an example of successful negotiation - which would have been thought impossible a year ago at San Francisco - was the establishment of normal and friendly diplomatic relations with Argentina. ~~[illegible]~~ the Soviet Union must have ~~t~~ followed with approval a number of treaties and agreements among Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. -------- A Pravda statement this morning underlines the significance of this. It says -- The Argentine people who want peace and security know that they cannot get it without international cooperation and in the first instance with the Soviet Union.

This coming Saturday the Foreign Ministers are due to meet again in Paris. The outlook at present is uncertain. The Russians are still violently attacking both Bevin's and Byrnes' statements. I don't know what Molotov's instructions will be, but I think it's safe to say on the basis of the past two and a half months that the Russians can certainly get talking when they feel the atmosphere is right.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
1608-1614
5 June 1946

One of the worst things a war does is to break the world up into separate sections. Not only while it's being fought, but for a long while after. Transport is almsot as scarce as food and even if travellers could move around and eat the chances are they couldn't get a place to sleep. And the upshot is that one of the things most necessary to an understanding of the world we live in is lacking - people can not travel, cannot go to see for themselves. Small wonder then, that international affairs are lacking that sympathy and understanding which can only come from/nations having firsthand knowledge of each others problems.

There's a difference between understanding something with your mind and appreciating it with your heart. When we read/or hear of people starving and freezing we note it intellectually as a terrible thing, but it doesn't grip us in the guts the way it does when we've seen a human bag of bones collapse and die in the street. The same goes in a different way for political and economic problems. Why are there still airraid shelters in the streets of Copenhagen? Why are the Swedes in a dither about life in general? Why are Britain and France arguing about the Ruhr? Why are women being taught the manual of arms in the streets of Leningrad? You don't necessarily get the answers by going and seeing, but you do get the atmosphere in which states of mind develop - and that's very important.

In the last two months Annie and I have come from America to Great Britain and then France, up through Denmark, Sweden and Finland to Russia. In Britain it seemed to us that the atmosphere was one of strain. There's been little relaxation since the end of the war. Britain is a poor country, and poor countries like poor people have to hustle to make ends meet. Men and women were working hard, factories not being reconverted were going like mad, but most of their output was destined for the export trade. When we got to Stockholm we

saw British goods on sale there that you couldn't buy in London for love or money - all kinds of clothing and textiles, tweeds, woollens pure silk things. And even British tourists in Stockholm could only stand in front of store windows and drool The reason for it all is foreign exchange, which Britain badly needs if she is to maitain her economic position as the center of an empire and a great world power. --- There are terrific drains on British resources, Egypt and India are being turned loose. A tug of war is developing for the control of Germany, with Britain demanding that no one else, not even her old ally France, have control of the Ruhr. You get the impression that Britain is carrying as much of a burden as she can possibly bear.

In France you get the same feeling on a smaller scale - only there the spotlight is on the attempts of the French people to find some sort of firm political foundation. This would be hard enough at best, but taking place side by side with a vicious black market and other symptoms of economic dislocation , building a new France with a new constitution is a tough job.

In Scandinavia you'd expect things to be different. They're smaller nations with no problems of empire, by and large they're physically better off. But in Denmark we were told that the country had kept itself in a state of tizzy for months after V E day with rumors and apprehensions mainly about Russia, and began to relax only when Russian troops evacuated the Danish island of Bornholm. And in Sweden, we found that the country is so bewildered in its foreign policy that some people even wonder whether it ought to join the United Nations. The train of thought here is interesting. Sweden is terrified that Europe and the world will split into two groups - terrified because she considers herself right on the boundary line and likely to be overrun first in case of any conflict. She wants nothing more than to remain absolutely neutral, ~~very reluctant~~ to take sides ~~over~~ on individual questions within the framework of the United Nations.

There is none of this atmosphere of uncertainty and nameless fear when you get inside the Soviet Union. We stopped first for a week in Leningrad. Even a short stay makes you feel as if you were beginning to understand what goes on here. For the average person there are no political problems. The government handles foreign policy, and domestically the first necessity is to work and rebuild what was destroyed in war; work and build up the strength of the country. — The enormity of this task is apparent in Leningrad. Under siege for 900 days this city took the worst the enemy had to offer. It was bombed and shelled incessantly. It starved and froze. But it never gave in. Something like a million of its people died or were killed. For a time the daily bread ration was the size of a match box. But the people persevered - they worked and fought. — We went out to see the Kirov works, on the outskirts of the city. The German front line was five trolleycar stops up the street. From the second story windows they could see the muzzle flash of the German guns that were shelling them. On occasion German tanks and German patrols broke through and reached them. ~~The Kirov factory never stopped working~~ Much of it was destroyed, its capacity cut down to a fraction. 3500 people were killed by shellfire on the factory grounds. But it never stopped working. And through all that time more than half the workers in the plant were women./ ~~Many~~ Women are still working there, with new machines now, good machines, many from America. —— They say that women are the backbone of any nation. If that's so then Russia has a strong one. Everywhere you see women doing all kinds of work - up on tops of houses repairing roofs, digging sewers, driving trucks. We saw ~~them~~ some being taught the manual of arms with rifles and fixed bayonets, and others drilling in formation. And you can understand why when you see ~~Leningrad~~ the destruction and poverty in and around Leningrad - the Russians are determined that nothing like ~~such~~ an invasion shall ever happen to them again. — It was remarkable that alongside this grim work of reconstruction a good deal of energy was being applied to keeping culture, both old and new before the people. The caliber of students we saw at the Leningrad

ingrad Conservatory was excellent. The ballet and opera we saw were of a high standard. And the Hermitage, one of the great art museums of the world was open again and being enlarged.

You learn a lot, even just travelling through the way we did. Somebody/in a hotel wrote these words in the visitors book - "Leningrad is a noble gateway to a great country. May many men of good will pass through it in both directions".

~~Which should apply everywhere.~~

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
5 June 1946
1800-1811:30

Killed entirely

The picture that the Russian people get of the United States is not exactly a cheerful one. For them America is a country suffering from all the diseases of capitalism - strikes, loss of production, demobilization troubles. Above all it's a stamping ground for all sorts of reactionary elements, capitalists with hearts of stone who do their best to exploit the workers, who make every effort to deprive American youth of the chance of getting higher education and, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ especially who/use their sinister power to foment trouble between America and the Soviet Union. -- And this picture of America sticks in the mind of the average Soviet citizen because it's the only information he gets. He is surrounded by it - in the press, in magazines, in speeches, on the radio - every time he opens his eyes and ears he absorbs some negative statement about the United States. He cannot help absorbing it because there is no balance - nothing that will remind him of the positive side.

~~[illegible]~~

During the past few days especially there's been a lot of material printed in the Russian press about the strike situation in America. And mind you; the Russian newspapers are not large - they only have four pages. Still there have been news items telling about the decline in American production, ~~xxx~~ and rising unemployment; about the difficulties that demobilized veterans have in finding decent and secure jobs. There has been plenty of room ~~xxx~~ to ~~xxxxx~~ reprint the comments of American labor leaders and senators and public figures attacking the Case Bill. And all this has been accompanied by editorials ~~xxx~~ in newspapers and magazines carefully pointing out to the Soviet reader that these evils could not exist in a socialist society like the Soviet

Union. ---- There is also room in the press to describe floods and various other catastrophes and accidents. Apparently anything can go wrong in a capitalist society. --- It's only natural, under the circumstances that the United States shouldbe a beeding ground for reactionaries. The main characteristic of a reactionary these days is that he oppose the policy of the Soviet Union. The reception given to the Polish General Bor-Komorowski in America was violently denounced in the Russian press, and he was put in the same category as Gerald L.K. Smith and the Ku Klux Klan. -- All sorts of reactionary circles are accused of trying to stir up trouble between America and the Soviet Union. It's interesting in this connection that theRussian press has recently printed a number of news stories from the United States which attack President Truman both for his domestic and his foreign policy. The average Soviet reader is given the impression that the powerful reactionaries who flourish in the soil of American capitalism are having some success in shaping American. United States foreign policy, he is told, is becoming more and more imperialist and expansionist as well as reactionary. America is building up bases in Iceland and Greenland and various Pacific islands; she is standardizing American and Canadian military equipment; she is seeking to penetrate the Middle East. The Soviet reader is told that General MacArthur is maintaining feudalism and reaction in Japan, that the State Department is helping keep Franco in office in Spain - and especially that America is forming blocs and combinations everywhere to thwart the rightful intentions of the Soviet Union. This is indeed a grim diet of information, It is perfectly plain that it is selected for a purpose.

I've been asked the question whether the intention behind all this is to whip up hatred against the United States. I personally don't think so. I spent several years in Germany watching Goebbels operate, and this doesn't seem to be the same thing. The

~~effect the~~ material presented to the reader is too impersonal to arouse hatred./ For one thing there are constant reminders that the USSR has many friends in USA. What it does is, on the one hand, ~~paint~~ contrast the evils of a capitalist society with the benefits of Soviet Socialism; and then, on the other hand, paint a picture of the Soviet Union exposed constantly to the hostile intentions of capitalist powers. The effect on the reader would be to encourage him to do everything – work harder; sacrifice more – to build up and strengthen the Soviet Union. Right now, at the beginning of the new Five Year Plan, that is the spirit the Soviet Government would value most.

That is the effect of the Soviet Press and Radio on the Russian people. In addition, of course, the Soviet Press and Radio have an important function in Russian foreign policy. But that's a chapter in itself.

One thing is certain, and it's admitted openly in the press ~~xx~~ – that Russia does not consider her relations with the United States to be on the same cordial, intimate basis that existed during the war.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow. I return you now to CBS in New York.

Richard C. Hottelet
Broadcast to CBS
Sunday; June 2
1604M - 160715

Moscow on Sunday is pretty much like anywhere else. People do what they most feel like doing. Since early morning a whole army of Muscovites has been trooping out of the city to the open fields around - demobilized soldiers in their army boots and khaki breeches, young women in cotton dresses and old women with kerchiefs over their heads - all of them carrying shovels and hoes and rakes - all of them going out to dig and tend their vegetable gardens. Nearly all the little people get a SMALL plot of ground and the food they grow helps a good deal. Bouncing past them, as they trudge along, are the lucky people with automobiles, using up their gasoline ration as Sunday drivers. Of course most of these automobiles are the property of the State and are put at the disposal of people who are considered deserving of such a privilege --- high government officials; high-ranking officers, leading scientists and so on. Many of the cars you see are German makes, brought to Russia as spoils of war.

Sunday is a great day for sports and soccer is to Russia what baseball is to America, and today the Tiflis Dynamo team, which is leading the league and which my spies tell me is pretty hot, is playing the Red Army eleven. The game starts in an hour and Gorky street is as crowded as a May Day parade with people hurrying to the stadium.

You'd think, looking at the crowds and at the people in their Sunday best that today was just another Sunday. The average man isn't very deeply interested in the elections being held today in France and in Italy. He'll read the results whenever the Russian press gets around to printing them. But you can bet your shirt that there are a good number of men in Moscow today, in various

government offices, who are standing by waiting to see how the
the Soviet Government
voting develops. It is no secret that xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx is very
greatly interested indeed in whether the Italian people vote to
have a xxx monarchy or a republic; and also in the kind of constit-
elected
uent assembly which is xxxxxxx in France. The Soviet press has
for weeks been publishing articles on the election campaigns - and
understandable
the adjectives have not been spared. It is perfectly xxxxx that the
Soviets should have all their sympathies on the side of the Commun-
ist xxxxy parties in France and Italy. Even x if only from the
standpoint of the purely domestic development of those countries.
the way the French and the Italian people vote today xx is
But in addition, and particularly at the present time,/xxxxxxxxx
extremely important in xxxxxxx international politics.xxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Rightly or wrongly the Russians in their
xx press have pictured the elections as struggles between progress-
elements
ive xxxxxx and reactionaries. Reactionaries in the Russian definition
are anti-Soviet, they are against international collaboration and
regional
in favor of/blocs, and above all - say the Russians - xxxx reaction-
aries go hand in hand with warmongers. Obviously, therefore, the
successful
Soviet Union feels that if these reactionaries are xxxxxxx - if the
Communist parties of xxxxx France and Italy and their allied parties
are defeated
many more
xxx - then Soviet Foreign Policy will meet with xxxxx obstacles and
more
xxxx opposition. In either case the results will be clearly visible
in the international conferences of the next few weeks.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Moscow returning you
now to CBS in New York.

ACT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

church situationer requested protrout there no indication xxxx sovpeople being upwhipped hysteria antiunistates stop eye familiar cumbarrage technique which goebbels employed prothat purpose xxx but film press etradio output here directed different end xxxx stop xxxxxxxxxxx news etcomment press radio magazines books movies trade publications handbooks etcetera all synchronized emphasized deepseated ideological differences between economic systems unistates etsovunion etalso between quote imperialist etexpansionist unquote/trends unistates foreign policy etquote peaceloving security unquote policy sovunion para average sovcitizen thinks unistates people okay but that unistates studded cumsmall very ugly etvociferous reactionary cliques who trying with xx cumsome success undash inflame people etdivert government against sovunion stop examples hearst patterson mccormick press xxxxxxxx etbigbusiness generally para existence these circles possible only in kind of society which america exemplifies stop strikes dash which given steady prominent play undash are symptoms grave social economic inequalities xxxx which cannot solved in capitalist system stop unistates demobilization problems etfears of eight million unemployed are contrasted cumcertainty of work in sovunion stop other recurring themes are negro question etdomination unistates education viareactionaries who determined xxxxxxx hoodwink people para however sovcitizen encouraged make clear distinction between/fascist warmongering reactionaries etfriends sovunion in unistates/who reflect healthy sentiments of american people stop wednesdays meeting xxx natcouncil xx sovamerican friendship/madsquare garden got great play sovpress stop senator peppers statements usually given wide currency para in field foreign policy sovcitizen encouraged adopt more xxxxxxxxx generally critical attitude unistatesward stop xx press radio etcetera inform him unistates has expansionist policy in quote demanding bases iceland greenland middle east unquote also xx showing desire proeconomic penetration various parts world more

Hottelet

hottelet press card 25
1 june 1946

ALT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

Church and situationer protrout recent familiar themes been angloamerican bloc comma desire combined angloamerican reactionaries to force their will on sovunion ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~extent has been successful some extent in conditioning angloamerican policy comma unistates encouraging reaction japan etcetera stop repetition these etsimilar themes underlines in average sovcitizens mind stalins etmolotovs admonitions that sovunion lives in world which contains numerous hostile elements semicolon wherefore it behooves sovunion increase its strength etsecure its position para ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ what sovpress prints is important in giving sovcitizen picture of unistates etoutside world stop equally important is what it omits printing stop/ example byrnes reply molotovward was reported briefestly without indication content earlier service ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ unseen [illegible] wherefore unknow about prerecording protrout stop please infill regards endservice

Hottelet

CBS Hottelet Press Card ~~xxxxxxxx~~ 39

1 June 1946

CBS Hottelet Feature Story recording 10 May 1946

They're going to have a Victory Parade in London next month - a splendiferous job. More spit and polish and banners and noise and color than a hundred Barnum and Baileys. There'll be thousands of marching men and hundreds of tanks, and the Royal Family will drive down the line of march in their gilded state coach. It's going to cost millions. There'll be floodlights and fireworks at night and dancing in the street, and ~~xhxxx~~ swarms of schoolchildren. And the newsreels'll be full of it for a month.

Only trouble with the parade is the name. ~~Thexaxerage~~ Many an Englishman turns to you and says - Victory Parade? Victory over what? Why don't they just call it a circus and have done with it?

The idea behind the parade is to give the people a good glittering show after seven years of grim drab existence. But it's like the idea of the tired old woman who wants to look young and gay by smearing on a coat of rouge. Nobody is fooled. Any intelligent ~~Engxxshmaxn~~ Briton knows that in the year since V-E day this country has lost something which no show on earth can replace.

Life in Britain during the war was grim, yes. But it was simple. Today it is still grim ~~still~~, and also confused. ~~Then the moral issues were clear - it was a fight for existence. You knew your friends from your enemies. Your job, whatever it was, was done as best you could. And the worst that could happen was that you'd be killed.~~

~~Txdxy Today everyone feels himself beset by a dozen enemies -- politically there's not even the appearance of unity. Economically Britain is living from hand to mouth. Socially she's in the~~

~~Today it's incredibly simple when only two factions in this country are slugging each other over any given subject. Housing, health, nationalization are odd rallying points in a political free for all.~~

~~A~~ Just over a year ago Britain's foreign position was tremendously strong. She was one of the Big Three, she made her policy and carried it out. Despite odd points of difference she felt shoulder to shoulder with America and Russia, and looked forward to ~~postwar~~ collaboration with them in solving the problems of the peace. In those days the Atlantic Charter still held, and even skeptical politicians could hope that the ~~shock~~ terror of war would be enough to shock humanity into ~~making~~ building an intelligent peace.

Today Britain feels herself pretty much alone. Her Allies of yesterday are either hostile ~~and~~ or uncertain. Having spent enormous wealth ~~to stay alive, she finds and tax~~ in the common cause she finds that poor nations are not recognized socially. And having put every ounce of her power to lay the foundation for a world in which there ~~is~~ SHOULD BE equality of influence and responsibility, she now finds ~~that~~ herself in a world where force is like money in a crap game. You either put up or shut up.

~~The change set in~~ Soon after V-E day, the British people elected a socialist government. ~~Maybe~~ They felt that victory ~~would give~~ HAD GIVEN them the opportunity and security to put their house in order. -- Almost immediately thereafter America stopped lend lease. Imagine going ~~to~~ to a man who's ~~just come out of~~ getting a blood transfusion after a dangerous operation ~~and what's getting a blood transfusion~~ and yanking the needle out of his arm and saying Okay, chum, you're still alive; that's all the help I'm going to give you.

The immediate physical result was a drop in the standard of living. The political effect was a growing feeling of isolation. It's all right to face your enemies alone - the British revel in it. But it gives you a sick feeling to have to start fighting your friends. -- ~~But it had to be done.~~ STILL, THERE WAS NO WAY OUT. So the Labor Government, committed to establishing socialism at home, had at the same time to prepare for cutthroat commercial and political competition abroad. Heavy industry, ~~and~~ its machinery worn down after seven years of excessive use, had to keep on producing, and at the same time go through the revolutionary process of nationalization. -- The people of Britain had to keep on doing without decent clothes and ~~food~~, the ~~comforts~~ little comforts of peace time life so that the country could ~~send~~ compete in foreign markets.

Add to this the pressing needs of FOOD, housing, demobilization and the struggle among the political parties and you'll get the idea. ~~Britain has~~ AT HOME THE BRITISH HAVE been coping ~~with domestically~~ with a half ~~f~~ dozen situations, any one of which ten years ago would have completel occupied the government.

And on top of everything have come the exhausting demands on British strength and resource in foreign policy. Cut off from Russia by a wall of ACTIVE mutual suspicion, ~~which having to play power politics with the Soviet Union;~~ Britain FEELS SHE cannot turn west. America gives lots of fine advice - look at Palestine - but very little support. Not enough to matter. And ~~there is~~ BRITAIN SENSES growing isolation from the parts of her own Empire -- the children have grown up and have problems of their own.

It's tough, when you've been as rich and as powerful

as long as the British, suddenly to have to admit you're very poor and not very powerful. You don't have the manpower - your biceps just aren't big enough to keep your hand in everywhere.

Britain feels she has found no international support ~~ixxmox~~ for moral principles like the Atlantic Charter. She has little faith in the immediate usefulness of the United Nations and a lot less in three cornered power politics. So, Britain is going to try to stand on her own feet. She's cutting her commitments, getting rid of what she can't hold. --- India, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Germany, Iran are terrible drains on strength. Germany is closer to home - from now on she'll be more important than India.

It's a cold and comfortless reckoning. And the coldest thing about it, to the British, is that a world in whcih you ~~have to~~ MUST reckon that way cannot go on for very long.

This is RCH in London retunring you to CBS in NY

VIA PREWI

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

protrout conference delegates feel fornministers should ~~work~~ develop some yardstick whereby europroblems settlable stop presently they floundering among ~~ethnic~~ welter ethnic economic strategic historical political considerations stop which ~~[illegible]~~ conduces spotty performance para thus ~~[illegible]~~ smorning transylvania which festeringest territorial sore spot europe generationslong was unanimously given rumania viafornministers in three minutes flat stop unword wasted refate prodigious hungarian minority stop yet past few days fornministers been wrangling redisposition many fewer italians yugoslavs in venezia giulia para similarly russia which demanding reparations exall etsundry dash etrefusing even discuss evacuation austria undash emerges ~~[illegible]~~ as champion noninterference cumsovereignty exenemy states when byrnes bevin propose control commissions etdemand guarantees that satellites shall not interfere free navigation danube or discriminate economically antiallies para inability agree terms reference sometimes reaches point unspeaking same language stop smorning russians objected having fornministers discuss nondiscriminatiom etinsisted should uptaken quote viadiplomatic channels unquote para byrnes completely baffled outblurted quote if fornministers are not diplochannels eye dont know what are unquote para unistates delegation tonight offering modest reward proclear sketch of diplochannel

hottelet

CBS 12^{04} Hottelet 1200 7 May 1946

The French Communists are bouncing right back. Less than 24 hours after their defeat in the referendum they've begun a powerful campaign for the next election. On June 2nd another assembly will be elected to draft a new constitution. And the communists feel that on June second they will either get a second chance to bid for power or else, for a time, go into eclipse. --- It'll be a most interesting four weeks in France. The Communists and Socialists are already blaming each other for their defeat. The conservatives are waiting and hoping that the leftwing parties start feuding. And all of Europe/ going through the same tug of war between right and left is waiting to see which way the political tide is going to run. Until June second there will be no great change in French domestic policy, and the council of Foreign Ministers is not likely to be affected. --- last night the leader of the big Popular Republican Party, the MRP, said -- There must not be a crisis. And everyone is content that there should not be a crisis until the next election shows how it will break.

Among the Foreign Ministers the same spirit of - There must not be a crisis - seems to prevail. Unable to agree on a single important point in the Italian Peace Treaty they've decided to shelve it for a while and take up some of the Balkan treaties. They're meeting right now to take the first steps. Rumania will probably head the list. The FOREIGN MINISTERS ARE --- Like four men on a tandem bicycle ~~the foreign ministers~~ WHO feel that they must keep moving, no matter in which direction and no matter if they don't get anywhere. ~~because~~ AFRAID if they don't keep moving they'll topple over. ---- There's no other way to explain their action, because the principles involved in the Balkan peace treaties are exactly the ones involved in the Italian treaty. -- ~~Only more so,~~ THE JOB IS EVEN TOUGHER because the Balkans ~~have~~ for hundreds of years HAVE been a witches caldron of hatred and greed and power politics. Problems like Transylvania and the control of the mighty Danube River can be settled only if the Foreign Ministers Council does an about face - only if ~~they~~ IT suddenly applIES solutions that ~~they have~~ IT HAS refused to apply in the case of Italy. --- The only encouragement is that all four ~~of them~~ MINISTERS apparently still want to stay on the bicycle. This is RCH in Paris returning you to CBS in NY

04 30 - 07 15

CBS Hottelet 1300 5 May 1946

You'd never know it to look at ~~it~~ here in Paris, but today is a really historic day. ~~today~~ RIGHT NOW the French people ~~vote~~ ARE VOTING yes or no on the new constitution. If they accept it, today - May 5th will go down in history as the birthday of the Fourth French Republic.

For weeks now the political parties have been debating the question. ~~Arguments on the referendum have often almost crowded out news of the Foreign Ministers Conference. Meetings and demonstrations have been organized and all over Paris you can hardly cross a street without walking over a huge - oui or non painted in them middle.~~

ALL OVER PARIS Billboards with letters so big that theypractically reach out and grab you shout that whichever way you vote you vote for a bright future or disaster, for liberty or slavery. You pay your money and you take your choice. You'd think there'd be great excitement here today - because the constitution is so big an issue -- and the ~~the~~ political organizations have worked themselves up to quite ~~a~~ some heat. But I drove around Paris all morning and found that the people were taking it very calmly. ~~--xthaxwakingxxxxx instead of~~ THERE WERE NO seething swarms of angry people and incendiary orators the referendum seems to be a family affair, a quiet event on a beautiful sunday morning - with Mr. and Mrs. France sauntering into the town hall arm in arm ~~in a steady trickle~~

Early this morning a couple of people outside my windo started to bellow that a vote for the constitution was a vote for red fascism, and I thought there might be some action. But the only crowds I saw all morning were at the sidewalk vegetable and old clothes markets in the working class districts of the city.

This placid Sunday ~~mxxkx~~ will mark a real turning point for France if the Constitution is accepted. And the consensus is that it will be, by a narrow marging.

The main issue is whether the new French Legislature will be composed of two chambers roughly on the model of the Third Republic -- or whether the political traditions of the Third Republic will be thrown overboard. The new constitution sets up a legislature with ~~ax~~ a single chamber. It has no use for checks and balances. It wants ~~xxx~~ power, full power in the hands of the elected representatives of the people. And in doing so it goes back directly to the traditions of the French revolution. --- The Communist and Socialist Parties point to the history of political corruption and confusion of the Third Republic and call on the people to vote for them new constitution. ~~Bx~~ But the other main French party, the MRP together with the more conservative elements say that a single allpowerful chamber would lead to a communist dictatorship.

~~So the result of the referendum today is not just a matter of academic interest. It's a phase of a larger struggle that extends over all of Europe a struggle between right and left~~

Other elements are involved - party politics intrude; and there's the general desire ~~to~~ in France to settle down to some definite form of Government. TODAY'S REFERENDUM IS PART, TOO, — ~~This part too,~~ of a European struggle ~~bxxx~~ between old forms and new ideas, ~~xxxx~~ and between right and left. ~~xxxx Today's referendum on the French Consitution~~ ITS RESULTS will tell us how that struggle is going.

This is RCH in Paris returning you now to CBS in NY

VIA PRESS WIRELESS 3 May 1946

URGENT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

stuffy
PROTROUT in smokefilled/room forministers spent five hours
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prodrawing italoyugoslav boundary stop beginning threepm
comma
yugoslav vice premier/short xxxx thickset dark hair combed
straight back glasses comma ondroned in slovene pausing while
speech translated french russian english stop about sixthirty
italian gasperi comma pale aquiline darkhaired comma speaking
cumsouthern almost theatrical eloquence using sweeping gestures
etdramatic intonations presented italys case para both used
succession ethnic historic economic strategic arguments dash
depending which suited each particular issue para shortly before
eightpm delegates tottered out almost exhausted stop typical
reaction some unistates members quote you only hear that sort thing
in unistates senate unquote stop when speeches finished xx
chairman byrnes looked around asked whether should adjourn or do
business stop bevin recommended adjournment stop others uneven
waited proseconding before taking heelsward like schoolboys
xxx postparticularly dull day stop byrnes barely had time xxxxx
outshout to ask when would meet again tomorrow para general
flavor today dash xx quote we xxx shoulda stood in bed unquote

hottelet

CBS Hottelet 1200 3 May 1946

The Council of Foreign ministers is still in second gear this afternoon, trying to get over some pretty rough ground. Two hours from now they will meet - this time a formal meeting again - to hear THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF Italy ~~and Yugoslavia~~ AND THE VICE PREMIER OF YUGOSLAVIA tell how they want their boundary settled. ~~The Vice Premier of Yugoslavia, Tito's right hand man, has come up to Paris to plead his country's case.~~ AND ~~And Italy's Foreign Minister is here to defend the Italian position.~~ ARE HERE TO PLEAD THEIR CASES. The territory in question is the Istrian peninsula and the province of Venezia Giulia. --- As in so many other frontier regions in Europe the population here is mixed. Along the seacoast the Italians seem in the majority, while farther inland the slovenes and croats dominate., There's probably never been anything like an accurate census down there - so no one can say exactly who is who and what country he wants to belong to. Investigating commissions come to completely opposite conclusions, and it would seem ~~to be~~ ALMOST impossible to do what the Foreign Ministers are trying to do now - draw a line through the area and call it a satisfactory boundary between ~~the two countries.~~ ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA. ~~Trieste, the biggest city in the area, is dominantly Italian and will be treated as a special problem.~~

After today the Foreign Ministers will go back again to holding informal meetings. The question that we're asking here is whether informal sessions will succeed where the formal conferences did not. We'll just have to wait and see. But some people here point to the procedure of the Peace Conference of Versailles 27 years ago. It started off as a full formal conference and got nowhere. Only after several months of deadlock did the Big Four of those days, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Wilson and Orlando give up all ceremony and do their arguing and horsetrading informally by themselves. After that the Versailles conference went fairly rapidly. -- That may not sound like a very happy precedent for the Fornministers meeting in Paris. But it does seem as if they're looking around for a way to get things done. -- If they feel less inhibited and are likely to talk more freely and frankly in a small room with only a few people then for all we care they can shut themselves up in a clothes closet. The way a conference is conducted is important, but more important are the results.

This is RCH in paris returning you to CBS in NY

CBS Hottelet record feature story 1500 3 May 1946

The trouble with a ~~secret conference~~ like this Foreign Ministers Conf ~~is that it's~~ - IS THAT YOU ~~so easy to~~ forget ~~it really is~~ IT'S a very human thing. It is not some cosmic meeting where ~~xxxx~~ disembodied governments get together, but a table at which four ~~representatives~~ human beings are trying to slow down international cutthroat~~x~~ competition.

The four people in question here have different backgrounds and behave differently -- and a certain amount depends on their personal approach to each other. There's nothing mysterious about the way they function. If ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Columbia had a television camera ~~x~~ in the room you'd be able to watch four ordinary men shifting about in their chairs, perspiring and wiping their brows when the room gets too hot, blowing their noses, picking their ears, smiling at a joke or looking bored.

Britain's Ernest Bevin, for instance, likes to lean over right or left and talk ~~constantly~~ with his advisers. Not that he hasn't got a mind of his own. He is a strong character. Which you'd expect of a man who was born in poverty, AND HAS WORKED AGAINST ODDS ALL HIS LIFE. ~~started working at the age of ten and struggled his way up to be xxxxx~~ Foreign ~~Minister of Great Britain, representing the whole Empire at the conference~~. --- Bevin is always ready to talk. And often he's in so much of a hurry ~~that~~ he forgets that everything ~~xxxxxx thatxx~~ said must be translated into French and Russian. Then he leans his chin in his hand and waits, or talks to his assistants.

Molotov is a chin stroker -- he's got a determined chin and is a determined man. When he leans to talk to his people he often talks behind his hand. After all he's an old revolutionary and knows the value of secrecy. He follows everything very closely and sometimes seems grim - but he really has a sense of humor. The other day when they met on May 1st he pointed out it was a holiday in his country. And somebody~~x~~ said - Now if ~~xxx~~ Russia were a capitalist country you'd get paid double for today. He laughed with the rest.

Bidault, ~~xx~~ the French Foreign Minister, is the youngest man in the conference and he doesn't say much. His position is not very strong and he seems to feel it. He keeps putting his right hand up to the side of his face, ~~and~~ strokes it up and down, and shuffles papers with his left.

America's James Byrnes is always composed - but he has slanting eyebrows that give his poker face a whimsical touch. He always speaks quietly in a combination Irish brogue and South Carolina drawl.

Manners at the conference are very good. The four delegates never shout at each other, they never interrupt. Two of them never keep trying to talk at the same time. -- Each in his own way is on his best behavior. Each has instructions from his boss in Moscow or London or Washington to do business without giving the other fellow too much advantage. And each does it in his own way. When Molotov argues about not having any control commission in Italy he's doing it with an eye on not allowing any of the others later to participate in a control commission in the Balkans. And when he keeps demanding reparations and spoils of war from the defeated enemy countries he does so in accordance with a tradition that has become rather old fashioned in the west.

~~Certainly these people represent their governments, and there are limits on government policy within which they must remain. That's why they have for the last week been sounding each other out trying to find out what the other fellows views are.~~

[illegible] ANY PEOPLE IN COMPETITION THEY HORSE TRADE - AND THAT TAKES TIME.

-- You know the old formula. One man says - How much do you want for the HORSE, and the other replies How much ~~are you prepared to pay.~~ DO YOU WANT TO PAY? Neither wants to give the other a clue. That goes on for a while and then they get to know each other and they break down.

That, we hope, will happen here. Government policy is not made in heaven, and political conflicts can be solved as easily as they're made. They'll have to be solved before we can have peace. In case you're pessimistic you might like to know that preparations for the actual peace conference are already being made in Paris. And here is Columbia's Don Pryor to tell you about them.

PRESS WIRELESS

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

PROTROUT fornministers conference today completely unproductive cumatmosphere accordingly stop todays second session in afternoon which was intended upspeed work of conference was cancelled because literally delegates ran out exthings discuss stop austrian matter raised today was squelched decisively viamolotovs cold quote we unready discuss austria unquote etsupervision italy also hit dead end when molotov dash clearly cumview balkansward undash refused set precedent of allied control commission proitaly stop molotov argued in defense of italys sovereignty even to extent opposing byrnes proposal of military control commission proitaly para conference obviously not in tearing hurry stopall delegations now downsettling long stay dash crossing fingers that conference unupblows altogether stop fornministers seem prepared stay etreturn briefly their countries periodically prodirect contact stop one member unistates delegation quote eye written home saying wont return proleastly four weeks unquote

hottelet

1 May 1946

PRESS WIRELESS, INC. PARIS.

CBS Hottelet 1200 1 May 1946

Its a wonderful morning here in Paris, with clear blue sky, + bright sun ~~spilling~~ on the broad treelined boulevards; ~~the pretty girls are out in force and flower sellers stand on every street corner with little bunches of [illegible] of the valley~~ It's May first this year and a holiday - ~~and life in France is particularly pleasant on holidays.~~ much more a day of rest and picnics than ~~[illegible]~~ of large political demonstrations. ~~Why, even the rumors, that usually~~ race around the ~~hotels and bars and cafes - even the rumors have cut down to a thin trickle.~~

~~Which is largely by way of saying that~~ There isn't any solid information to give you right at this moment about the Foreign Ministers conference. Beginning ~~today~~ THIS MORNING THEY'DE ~~the Foreign ministers are~~ having two meetings a day instead of one. Thatwas Mr. Byrnes idea. At the rate business was conducted yesterday it'd take the conference about six months to get anything done, so they've decided to speed ~~things~~ up a little bit. -- Don't get the idea that any of them are in a tearing hurry. They've been content now just to exchange views on the major issues, ~~and have all been afraid of plunging into~~ FOR FEAR hasty argument ~~[illegible] that it~~ could break up the conference. -- It seems as if they're all settling down to a long pull, with a good chance that it'll go on for many weeks. In that case the various foreign ministers will probably ~~start commuting between~~ fly back to their countries every now and then to check with their governments.

~~We still don't know what today's business is.~~ Chances are THE MINISTERS TODAY WILL ~~they'll~~ discuss a scheme for the control of Italy -- one A ~~which will be a~~ lot less drastic than the plan for the demilitarization of Germany. Here the question of security comes up again -- just as it's arisen with the Italian colonies. The accent is on fear - and fear stifles clear thinking. It leads to patched up solutions, like drawing a new boundary, Or else bargaining off one piece of territory against another, or chopping a piece of ground up into several smaller pieces./Take Trieste for instance, no one seems yet to have pointed out that this seaport is of immense value to the whole Danube basin and that therefore a largescale solution is necessary. -- And the question of the Dodecanese seems to have been linked with Bulgaria on the one hand and Tripolitania on the other -- something which makes sense only in a diplomatic horse trade.

Sooner or later this conference ~~someone is going to~~ WILL have to show some signs of greater imagination.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Paris returning you to CBS in New York

PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet Feature Story Record 1400 29 April

International conferences are not what they used to be. ~~When you~~ think of the stories you've read about the Congress of Vienna with its dancing and ~~the~~ glitter, ~~and of~~ AND the sumptuous banquets and social whirl of the Versailles peace conference - ~~when you~~ compare them with ~~the~~ ~~dull~~/conferences ~~that have of today~~ NOW. These meetings ~~the one right here now~~ are like furniture conventions. // MAYBE NOT AS LIVELY. For one thing~~xx~~ the delegations tend to stick pretty well to themselves. The Russians especially. So there's ~~practically~~ no ~~chance~~ for brilliant society. -- And of course what puts the damper down completely is that they all ~~xx~~ spend most of their time working. --- The average delegate will get up about eight and start reading the dispatches that have come from his government during the night. Then he'll talk over the day's strategy with his own experts. --- He might see some outsider for lunch, but right after lunch he prepares for the session. That starts at four o'clock~~x~~ and lasts until about eight. -- He might entertain at a small dinner, but that'll break up early and he'll go to bed. These four foreign ministers are each one pretty tough customers around a council table - and after four hours there they don't feel like putting on a top hat and going out on the town. --- I guess clothes make a lot of difference. They all look like moderately prosperous businessmen -- ~~xxx~~ except for/Tom Connally who looks like a senator. It'd probably be a lot more colorful if Jimmy Byrnes appeared LIKE TALLEYRAND in a white wig and purple knee breeches; and Molotov in an apple green silk jacket with lace. It would certainly provide some good comic relief - which is what conferences nowadays badly need.

PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet 1202 -04 29 April 1946

The Foreign Minsiters meet again this afternoon WHETHER MISTER BEVIN GETS HERE OR NOT ~~and~~ The impression you get here is that it'll be the start of an important week. Members of two delegations told me in so many words this morning that this week would be the acid test.

It started off well last night, in a social way. Secretary Byrnes had Mr. Molotov and Mr. Vishinsky in to dinner. They sat together from eight until quarter after eleven. The atmosphere was friendly ~~and it was obviously more than a dull formal call.~~ OUR AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW, GENERAL BEDELL SMITH IS DUE IN FROM MOSCOW TODAY.

This morning there have been meetings of the committees on Trieste, the Italian Navy and Italian Reparations. They probably won't have their reports ready for discussion just yet. ~~and~~ It may well be that the conference will hit some of the really tough questions today; ESPECIALLY The fate of the Italian colonies, ~~particularly~~ Tripolitania and the Dodecanese. ~~will set the pace for the most delicate questions before the conference.~~ Russia wants the trusteeship of Tripolitania, and she also opposes the return of the Dodecanese Islands to Greece. These are territories vital to the central and eastern Mediterranean - and when it comes to territorial questions temperatures in Europe tend to go up. Because it seems as if all European countries, although they pay lip service to a United Nations Security Organization, ~~they~~ really ~~depend~~ think of security in terms of geography. They still think of strategic boundaries and river lines and mountain ranges; and they still think of keeping possible enemies out of various places and herding themselves together in little combinations and blocs. They do all this as if ~~there were no~~ such thing as rocket weapons and long range aircraft and atom bombs had not already wiped out the concept of strategic boundaries.

~~The work this conference does will depend on how it resolves that paradox. -- But the problem will be faced. More experts are being brought in. Our Ambassador Bedell Smith is due in from Moscow today.~~

~~with~~ One very important thing, as far as the American delegation goes, is the complete solidarity THAT EXISTS between Mr. Byrnes and his congressional advisors. It not only points to ~~good relations~~ UNDERSTANDING between the legislative and executive branches of the government ON FOREIGN POLICY, but between the majority party and the Republican opposition. Nothing is more important than that America speak at this conference with a strong, single voice.

This is RCH in Paris returuing you now to Allen Jackson in New York

PRESS WIRELESS, INC. PARIS.

CBS Hottelet 1300 27 April 1946

The Deputies met again this morning to decide what points of the Italian treaty the Foreign Ministers will talk about this afternoon. They will most likely include the Italian Navy and Colonies, ~~the South Tyrol~~ and the boundary between Italy and France.

What happened last night is a very good illustration of how this conference is beginning. The deputies met yesterday morning and listed eleven major points of the Italian peace settlement on which they disagreed. Of these eleven they decided to put up four for discussion. Now they knew that two of these could not be discussed, they were the questions of Trieste and the Italo-Yugoslav frontier. And the reason they couldn't be discussed was that commissions sent out to investigate the problems had not yet reported their findings. That left only the other two points, namely the preamble to the Italian Peace Treaty - a sort of preliminary paragraph to define its purpose and spirit - and the question of reparations from Italy. -- The Foreign Ministers started with the preamble and quickly agreed on that. Then they turned to reparations and ran into difficulty. The Russian point of view is that all former enemies must pay reparations. They feel too that the sum should be fixed in advance and ways and means of collecting found later. The British and Americans say you can't squeeze blood out of a stone. They point out that they have been pouring help into Italy to keep her on her feet. -- So the Foreign Ministers decided to appoint a committee of experts to investigate how much Italy can pay, if anything.

Which puts yesterdays box score at one minor issue settled and three major ones postponed. This has some cynics here shaking their heads. But a lot of us following the conference look at it this way: It's still too soon to do anything but watch. The conference is still in a preliminary stage with the delegates obviously still jockeying for position. If anything it underlines the importance they all attach to the conference. Presumably four presidents of rival industrial empires meeting to discuss tremendous overlapping interests would start their conference much the same way.

One more thing - Mr. Bevin returns to London tomorrow for twentyfour hours. Reports here say he's going mainly to discuss the German question. Germany is not on the agenda but it looms large behind the scenes and the question of Germany may well come to dominate the conference.

This is RCH in Paris returning you to Allen Jackson in New York.

PRESS WIRELESS, INC. PARIS.

Urgent Press Columbia Broadcasting Newyork 27 April

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higher today dash two thirds business successfully concluded stop
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comma
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go through russian french english translations para all deputies think
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story
para can provide short feature piece early next week on human
behavior during conference

richard hottelet

standby

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PRESS WIRELESS, INC. PARIS.

CBS Hottelet 1300 28 April 1946

The Foreign Ministers Conference has closed up shop today and the various delegations are taking it easy. At least two of them are. Secretary Byrnes and most of the Americans are taking a drive out to Versailles. Which would not be a bad idea for all delegations, when you come to think of it. These men assembled in Paris to settle the peace of Europe might reflect at Versailles why that peace lasted uncertainly, for only twenty years always on the edge of nervous breakdown before it finally collapsed.

The Russians are going sightseeing too - mainly at the Longchamps race track. But many of them - there are about 300 Russians in the delegation -many of them are rubbernecking around Paris. ~~and going to the theater.~~ Matter of fact Molotov wanted to go right on with the conference today, but Bevin insisted he had to ~~go~~ FLY to London.

Bidault is not having a day of rest either. ~~Bevin is in London deep in conference with his government and the Empire Prime Ministers. And Bidault~~ HE is devoting ~~the day~~ IT to domestic politics. The Conference here draws attention away from the fact that France is in the middle of a great domestic crisis. A week from today the French will vote on acceptance of the new constitution. This referendum will mark a critical point in French political history. The main issue is whether the new French legislature is composed of two chambers roughly on the model of the Third Republic, AND with power balanced between the two; or, on the other hand, whether it'll have only one directly elected chamber with full power. The Communists and Socialists point to THE history of political corruption and confusion of the Third Republic and demand one chamber. But the other main French party, the M.R.P. supports a two chamber system with the claim that one chamber would lead to a proletarian dictatorship. M. Bidault is one of the leading members of the MRP, and today he's out campaigning against the Constitution.

These first few days of the Foreign Ministers conference have not settled any important questions, so there's no point in saying it got off to a wonderful start. But you can say that the atmosphere is distinctly hopeful. Discussion is free, and ~~they~~ DELEGATES all seem reasonable and cooperative. I think one can say that the Conference will not break up over any little question. How it will handle the big questions we'll begin to see next week. Problems like the Italian colonies, especially Tripolitania and the Dodecanese islands are sensitive issues. ~~that means~~ WITH THEM the drill ~~gets~~ BEGINS TO GET close to the nerve. And they are only the beginning. This is RCH in Paris returning you to CBS in New York,

PRESS WIRELESS, INC. PARIS.

CBS Hottelet 1300 26 April 1946

The Council of Foreign Ministers may get down to ~~thx~~ business this afternoon. The Deputies met for a couple of hours this morning to ~~dxaxxmpxx~~ list the ~~ax~~ points of agreement and disagreement on the Italian peace treaty. It will be submitted this afternoon.

Well, it looks as if the Council has got off to a good start. ~~Kmxxix~~ If Molotov had agreed last September ~~inxkmxdxx~~ to what he supported yesterday - that is the inclusion of France in the discussion of all peace treaties -- if he had agreed to it ~~ixatxtxaxxtxx~~ in that London conference would not have broken up. ---- Yesterday was a good beginning-- but obersvers here are not exactly going wild with optimism just because the Russians are not being unreasonable on a point of procedure. One must expect all delegations to be reasonable. But it does set the precedent of freedom of discussion, and when you have free speech the atmosphere is always better

You've got to remember that so far questions of substance have not been discussed. ~~ThxxCxunxix~~ When they meet this afternoon the delegates must first agree on the agenda. It's been proposed to add discussion of Austria and Germany to the work of the conference. America says that Russia was ~~nxxx~~ never really an enemy, just the first victim of Hitler - and ~~txxx~~ should therefore be given more friendly treatment. But the Russians are interested in reparations, among other things, and you can't very well demand reparations of a friend.---- As far as Germany goes it's the British who are not very willing to go into formal discussions just yet. --- These are procedural ~~pxxxdxxxxxxqxxxtixxxxtxxx~~ differences,but they need not be obstacles, ~~Stixx~~ if the parties ~~xxxxixxx~~ continue to be as reasonable as they started out yesterday.

But the acid test will be the complicated and delicate questions of substance that form the work of the council. If all sides are still reasonable when they discuss~~xq~~ questions like ~~txx~~ Trieste and Tripolitania, the Dodecanese and the Danube, Reparations and the Ruhr -- only then will you be able to say that the conference is really on the road to success.

Speaking of success Mr. Byrnes might be pleased to know that he is a success with the people of Paris already. Columbia's Sally Swing stood with some Parisian women this morning and watched Byrnes leave his hotel. One woman said - ~~Dxx~~ Doesn't he look nice, whereupon another woman craned forward to have a closer look at the Secretary of State and announced loudly - ~~Yxxxxxxx~~ Why, you know, he's almost handsome.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Paris returning you to Allen Jackson in New York

PRESS WIRELESS, INC. PARIS.

CBS Hottelet 1300 25 April 1946

The Council of Foreign Ministers Deputies has been meeting this morning. These are the men who have been trying/unsuccessfully for six months to agree on drafts of European peace treaties. They will ~~probxxyxmake their~~ report to the Foreign Ministers early this afternoon. Mister Bevin has now arrived and at Five o'clock this afternoon the Big Four can start practically from scratch on the fourth instalment of the European peace ~~conference~~ SETTLEMENT.

There seems to be no doubt in any of the delegations that this is it. They can~~'t~~ NOT walk away from an unsuccessful meeting this time and hope that a future conference will repair the damage. It is nearly too late as it is. ~~The day to day andxmeakxtaxmeakxsolutions settlements of occupation problems that all the powers have been making in Europe for almost a year have hardened.~~ The situation is no longer fluid and adaptable the way it was ~~on V and~~ right after V-E day. Interests have ~~almost imperceptibly~~ DAY BY DAY TENDED TO become vested interests, the situation has become brittle. If this conference collapses Europe will break ~~apart~~ in half, East and West.

Realization of this is in the air here in Paris. ~~Russia has sent its biggest foreign political guns and a delegation of hundreds who seem taxbe prepared to stay for some time. The British and American delegations also ARE ready to stay on. Opinion seems to be that if this conference blows up~~ THE CONFERENCE MAY, OF COURSE BLOW UP. IF IT DOES IT'LL PROBABLY HAPPEN ~~xxitxxknowxxit it'll do so~~ in the first week, ~~and~~ If not it ~~mightxjustxmakegxitxtoxthe~~ will flow gradually into a proper general peace conference.

It's pretty well established ~~that the xxxfarxasxanyonexknowsxthe~~ work of the/conference will start with Italy and the Balkans. The settlement of the Trieste question ~~has~~ SEEMS TO HAVE been agreed to. ~~But that's~~ IF THAT'S TRUE IT'S about the only thing that's been settled in advance. Up to this moment there has been no contact between either British ~~and~~ or American ~~xxixnaixix~~ and the Russians on other points -- ~~and~~ on the American side there hasn't even been any information exchanged through ordinary diplomatic channels. So the Russians and their strategy here are unknown quantities. No official agenda or procedure ~~has~~ have been fixed. The Foreign Ministers will do that first thing this afternoon. Until then no one will know for instance whether the Russians still object to French participation in Balkan and Finnish peace terms the way they did in ~~Septx~~ London last September.// At ~~thixxightxxam~~ the moment any precise predictions should be left to someone lucky enough to possess a crystal ball.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Paris returning you now to Allen Jackson in New York.

PRESS WIRELESS, INC. PARIS.

25/4/46

URGENT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

Zousmer requested conference opened cumbang when photographers bulb exploded council chamber quote salon victor hugo unquote stop eighteenth century room decorated ornatestly cumperiod pinup girls gold putti big fresco on ceiling unidentified nude young man cumwings stop twenty chairs including four armchairs at round table dash must always round order avoid embarrassing problems precedence para photographers dash as usual modern historic occasions undash dominated scene stop delegates autos updrove along line chalked in cobblestoned courtyard viaphotographers para bidault byrnes molotov updrove sleek streamlined limousines flying small national flags right bumper strode briskly up redcarpeted steps between swordbearing brasshelmeted garde republicaine stop british arrived staid perpendicular oldfashioned limousines cumwindows large enough produce hearselike effect stop bevin seemed unmistakeably tired walked slowly cumslightly rocking gait toward steps almost looked reluctant enter effaced photogs cumquizzical halfsmile para conference room reportedly frequently used viagoering proeconomic meetings during occupation enditem

hotteiet

PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet 1300 24 April 1946

Secretary of State Byrnes and his party ~~has arrived~~ landed in Paris an hour ago. Mr. Byrnes had nothing to say, but Senator Vandenberg, whom the French press describes as the Enfant Terrible of the conference announced that he saluted the people of the 1789 revolution. Which may or may not mean something. --- The French Council of Ministers has just confirmed Bidault as France's representative. Bevin and Molotovwill arrive tomorrow morning and the conference will begin in the Luxemburg Palace in the afternoon. ---- The delegations are already here in force. A large batch of Russians arrived yesterday bringing three planeloads of caviar.

PRESS WIRELESS, INC. PARIS.

CBS Hottelet 1300 24 April 1946

New lead

~~Secretary of State Byrnes and his party came in xxxxxxx by plane an hour and a half ago. He is the first of the foreign ministers to arrive. Ernest Bevin of Britain and the Soviet Union's Viachyslav Molotov are due in tomorrow morning. The &ax third Conference of Foreign Ministers will begin inx the xxxxxxxx afternoon. ---- xxxxxdx The minor members of the x various delegations have already assembled here in full force. For days now trains and planes have been bringing them/and their copious baggage in from all directions. The Russians, probably to feel more at home,/yesterday flew in three planeloads of caviar.xxxxxxxxx.~~

The purpose of this conference is to agree on terms of joint peace treaties with Finland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Italy. It starts off with two strikes on it. The previous two conferences - in London last September and in Moscow in December - ended in failure. The deputies of the Foreign Ministers who havex been working in London for more than six months to compose drafts of the peace treaties have also failed completely. --- And That's xxxxxxx probably why there is an air of urgency about this meeting, a determination to get something done. It's a hopeful sign that both Molotov and Vishinsky,xxxxxx the bigxxxx guns of Soviet Foreign Policy, are coming.

At the moment you can't say how this conference will develop. Not even the procedure is xxxxdx certain. Last September, you remember the Russians wanted to exclude the French fromall discussions except on Italy. This time France is host to the conference and it would be a blow to her to have to wait outside in an anteroom most of the time. --- As far as the individual subjects for discussion go they read like a list of all the aches and pains of the western world -- conflicting demands for territory and reparations and political influence,/aggravated by a large measure of mutual suspicion all seemixg to grow out of one fundamental difference,- the cleavage between Eastern Socialism and Western Social Democracy.

~~Germany is not officially on the agenda, but it'll probably play a large part in the discussion, because the conflict of interests among the great powers all over Europe and the Mediterranean go doubly for Germany.~~

~~It's interesting that, as sort of a backdrop to this European problem xxxxxxxx, the French at home are xxxxx in the middle of a constitutional crisis reflecting the same DIFFERENCE.~~

There's xxxxxxxxx tension and excitement in the air here in Paris. It's perfectly clear to everyone how much is at stake.

CBS Hottelet 1400 21 April 1946

Late last night Prime Minister Attlee announced that Great Britain would do its share side by side with the United States to overcome the world food crisis. In response to the American action of cutting wheat consumption by twentyfuve percent the British Government will take measures to reduce the consumption of wheat in this country too. How this will be done will be announced shortly. -- The Government is obviously postponing it a few da so as not to ruin the Easter Holiday, which is thin enough as it is. ~~Because when the British measures are announced they will put a pretty tight squeeze on the ordinary family's meals. It may be that bread will be rationed, in which case starvation will accomplish what war never did. But~~ ALTHOUGH the Government, ~~although it~~ said on April 10th that it was perfectly willing to ration bread, IT will try to avoid it. Other ways of economizing would be to make the bread darker, and to cut the amount of barley that goes into beer, or to stop altogether the baking of cakes and biscuits. Though chances are bread will still have to be rationed one way or another —SOMETHING THAT NEVER HAPPENED DURING THE WAR—. ---- The people of this country seem quite prepared to accept these measures. There has been no outcry against them in the last ten days. The British realize that they are still eating better than anyone on the continent --which is not saying much at all. The effect of the new measures will be to cut down the variety of food. —THIS MEANS A LOT BECAUSE→ There is no question of alternates - if you get less bread you can't get more spaghetti or noodles. The lunch I just had at a decent restaurant is a case in point. It's the same sort of lunch you get anywhere. The fact that today

is Easter Sunday makes no difference. I had/a few small pieces of stewed beef, covered with a completely tasteless brown doughy sauce, a couple of blobs of tasteless mashed potatoes and cabbage, ~~Thexxxxxxxxxxxx~~ That was tasteless too, ~~xxxxxx~~ just a tight ~~xxxxx~~ lump of wet leaves as if the cook had gotten a handful out of a tub and squeezed the water out of them before depositing the lump on my plate. Dessert was three tablespoonsful of stewed rhubarb and some tasteless ice cream. And when I say tasteless I'm not being literary. I mean just that;

But anyway, it's Easter, and the sun has been out long enough and brightly enough this weekend to make the front pages. All through south England people have been streaming TO CHURCH — AND THEN to beaches and parks and zoos, taking trips on buses and steamers and merry go rounds, wearing their brightest clothes and their brightest smiles. Standing in a queue to do all this, of course. Standing in line is a reflex action, like breathing, - holiday or no holiday. Yesterday they were even standing in line in one English town to get married.

J~~ust as well there's plenty of fun today, becaus the next week promises to be a tough one -- WITH THE Security Council ~~the xxx~~ and the Foreign Ministers Conference. AND Domestically There are reports of a shakeup in the British Cabinet. One piece of bad news came this morning with word of the death of Lord Keynes, the great English economist. ~~Itxxx~~ Lord ~~Keyn~~ Keynes ~~xxxxxxx~~ led off the negotiations for the American loan and had just come back from the Monetary Conference in Savannah.~~

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to CBS in New York

CBS Hottelet 1300 19 April 1946

~~It's only Friday, but~~ the Easter weekend is ~~al-~~ ~~ready~~ well underway -- the kind of weekend people here have only read about in books the last six years. It began early Thursday afternoon and will last until late Monday night. Gasoline rations - ~~thmyxxx~~ eight gallons a month - have been saved up and the last~~x~~ couple of day you've seen a couple of cars on every block being loaded heavy with baggage and children. [The roads ~~on~~ leading out of London have been swarming with traffic, and the railroad stations have been jammed full~~x~~ of eager, sweating, hustling humanity. Lots of extra trains have been run, but even so a/jetsam of hundreds of disappointed people who couldn't get on has remained on the platfroms to wait until next day. ---- It looks as if the weather will befine,] and right now beaches only recently emptied of mines and traps and barbed wire will be filling with people. The keynote of this weekend is relaxation and people are prepared~~x~~ to have a good time with a lot less than they required befor the war. Food, for instance, is as tightly rationed as ~~before~~ DURING the war; and holiday makers have been warned to take their own food with them

MANY ~~AS~~ WEEKENDERS ARE TAKING THEIR OWN SOAP AND TOWELS WITH THEM — AND

wherever they go or run the risk of going hungry. ----- It'll be a

THEIR OWN LIQUOR IF THEY HAPPEN TO BE LUCKY ENOUGH TO HAVE SOME LIQUOR OF

placid weekend. Parliament with its problems of nationalization and

THEIR OWN.

manpower and housing has adjourned until April 30th. If there is excitement ~~xxxxxxpxxbxxxx~~ I think it'll have to come from abroad. And indeed, it very well ~~mgx~~ might. Across the Channel in Paris the French Government is right in the middle of a ~~cabinet~~ constitutional crisis. A Council of Ministers is now in session. ~~and~~ From reports coming in it looks as if the three sided coalition of Socialists, Communists and Popular Republicans ~~is on the verge~~ WERE IN DANGER of falling apart. If the MRP ministers leave the cabinet, ~~M. Bidault, the Foreign Minister will be among them. And if he goes~~ it may be necessary to postpone the ~~mexitx~~ meeting of ~~Fixx~~ the Big Five foreign ministers scheduled to start next Thursday.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to (Allen Jackson) ~~CBS~~ in New York.

1302

CBS Hottelet 1300 17 April 1946

There's nothing like a gold rush to stir up excitement, and London is enjoying one right at the moment -- although at fairly long range. It all ~~began~~ started yesterday when reports began to come in from South Africa that a wonderful new gold reef had been discovered in ~~SouthxAfrica~~ the Orange Free State. ~~These reports said that the earth revealed by the drilling was something like twelve times as rich as an average workable gold mine would be.~~ how. --- Hardheaded financial people in London are as skeptical about gold mines as you or I ~~would be,~~ and hung around most of the day waiting for a denial. ~~or for additional word that the mine wasn't at all as rich as it had been cracked up to be.~~ The prices on the London exchange did not leap up on their own but struggled on trying to keep pace with the skyrocketing gold shares on the South African stock market. --- Now, unfortunately for the ~~xxxxxxx~~ nerves of London stockbrokers, ~~the telegraphic~~ communications with South Africa are VERY SLOW. ~~none too good. Short urgent cables take at least three quarters of an hour -- and even much more with~~ ~~heavy~~ ~~xxxxxxx traffic~~. So it was not until ~~the~~ after the close of business yesterday that a lot more detail came in - ~~including word that would be good enough for anyone, namely~~ INCLUDING that the gold reef in question was three mileswide and nearly four thousand feet deep and that new drilling had shown a content of 62 and a half ounces of gold to the ton. At current prices this would make a ton of ~~earth a value of~~ SOIL WORTH over $2100. ~~xxtons That is~~ WHICH IS a lot of gold. ~~And~~ It set brokers hereseething to get aboard. This morning a crowd of THEM ~~brokers~~ ~~xxxxxxxxx xvelyxdressedxLondonxbrokers was~~ waited impatiently outside the doorsof the Stock Exchange, and THEM ~~when they were opened~~ stormed in waving and shouting. The London stock exchange is considerably smaller than the New York Exchange, and the sight of these normally prim black figures elbowing each other around must have been something. What made it even livelier ~~that~~ was ~~the fact~~ that London ~~was now~~ HAD OVERNIGHT/GROWN more optimistic than South Africa, and ~~that~~ prices here were now higher. This set the stage for some ~~fine~~

expert financial razzle dazzle, and the wild scramble went on ALL MORNING ~~for about an hour and a half~~ -- petering out only a couple of hours ago when the jobbers ran short of stock. But by then millions of pounds had been made by the speculators.

Just to keep the record straight everyone agrees it is speculation, and the remainder of the market is unaffected. But it's fun while it lasts.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returnong you to Allen Jackson in New York.

Hottelet CBS 1300 16 April 1946

The question of manpower is ~~at the head of~~ UP ON the British Government's agenda again TODAY. This time primarily military manpower. The British armed forces are going to pieces like every other country's. ~~and the Mr. Attlee~~ veterans and trained specialists -- ~~the~~ people who are the backbone of ~~feels that something must be done right away~~ any army -- are going back to civilian life the instant they're released. And Mr. Attlee feels something must be done right away, so last night he announced a scheme to ~~provide an~~ give bonuses to 185,000 men to reenlist. At the same time the War Office made known that conscription and national service will be continued, it did not say for how long. Which means that TODAY a year after the end of the war British men and women will still be subject to draft not only for military service but also for ~~industrial~~ labor of national importance. Demands on manpower keep growing. More men are needed for industry. Millions of men are needed in the armed forces to underwrite Britains foreign political commitments. And at the same time a fundamental necessity -- the need for food -- demands ~~that~~ more agricultural labor than before the war.

Tied in very closely with this manpower question is the labor governments nationalization program. Tomorrow the Cabinet ~~is expected to~~ WILL PROBABLY announce its decision to nationalize the steel industry. So far the Bank of England and the Coal industry have been nationalized. ~~It's been done very painlessly, and the process is sprea d out over a period of time. There was no great outcry. The Bank of England had ~~practically~~ in practice been a government agency for a long time. And the Coal industry was in such an unholy mess that it was beyond the power of private citizens to straighten in out. The Steel industry is more efficient and private capital may try to fight a ~~fight to the last ditch defense~~ desperate rearguard action over it. I say may because there is no sign of any great preparation for such an action. It would be hopeless in any case.~~ ~~The Labor~~ THE Government ~~has an absolute majority in the House of Commons, and it's absolutely~~ SEEMS determined to bring steel into line with

money and coal as firm economic foundations of a socialist system.

~~Since~~ I gotback to England a few days ago AND IT SEEM ~~it seemed~~ to me that IN THE MONTHS I'VE BEEN GONE there's been a subtle change in the attitude here ~~[illegible]~~ toward Germany and the Germans. ~~officials attitude toward the Germans~~. The Labor Party is PUBLICLY supporting the Social Democrats in Germany, there are private appeals here for more ~~food~~ relief for the Germans and so on. ~~Today the pap~~ Last night in Parliament a member got up to plead for the right of British soldiers to marry German girls. The members name was Benn Levy.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you~~xtx~~ to Allen Jackson in New York.

Hottelet CBS 1300 15 April 1946

This has been the brightest April weekend since 1911, the weather bureau says. The seashore towns like Brighton and Bournemouth had their best weekends in six and a half years. Why, even in London you could see the sun through the haze and smoke like a big red full moon. And the experts say it will go on for a little while. ----All of which stands in contrast to the political weather, which continues to be pretty dreary.

Political observers here are waiting with interest for today's meeting of the UNO Security Council. There's no doubt that official Britain would just as soon skip discussion of the next two items on the UNO agenda. Because they'll only serve to underline the widening split between east and west. Britain does not want the Iranian matter removed from the agenda, but would like to be able to bring it up for review on May the sixth. On the Spanish question also the British find themselves in opposition to Russia. Britain is perfectly willing to discuss Spain, and to condemn strongly the theory and practice of the fascist Spanish regime. But, Britain is not at present willing to take action herself, or even support other nations in bringing about a change in Spain. As far as I can gather the British feel that ~~Secretary Byrnes~~ the United States will again bear the brunt of the argument about Iran --- but they're not quite sure how the debate on Spain will run --- except that it won't be very pleasant.

The atmosphere in the UNO session is bound to be reflected in the meeting of the Five Foreign Ministers in Paris a week from Thursday. Already observers in London are viewing with alarm. The Deputies of the Foreign Ministers who are supposed to have been preparing drafts of peace treaties for all European enemies except Germany have come to no agreement. There are no drafts. People are beginning to fear that there may be no overall peace settlement for Europe - only a patchwork quilt of individual treaties.

The Netherlands Prime Minister has just left London. He came over to point out to the British Government,among other things, that the future of the small nations ~~of Europe~~ depends on getting Europe functioning again. The great Dutch ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam depended mainly on industrial traffic with the Rhine and Ruhr. The Dutch aren't the only ones. All European nations realize they can stay alive only by working together --- yet every issue that comes up seems to drive them apart.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you tp CBS in New York

CBS Hottelet 1300 13 April 1946

When you don't have very much to eat yourself you know what a food shortage elsewhere means. That's why the food crisis is getting a great deal of attention. Last night there was a special cabinet meeting to consider the latest reposrt on the food situation. And there is a possibility that Prime Minister Attlee may soon turn to President Truman with a special request for more effective American action. The President's statement that the food crisis would be over in ninety days does not answer the question in British minds as to what Europe will live on until then. --- There are certain stocks of grain in this country and they could be shipped over to Europe immediately to stop the gap of starvation. But Britain does not want to give away its own reserve without being absolutely sure of getting it replaced. Still the British are an independent people, and many voices are being raised to demand that Britain alone take some action immediately. Proposals have been made to accumulate grain for Europe by rationing bread here right away, whether America does so or not. --- If this goes through it'll be quite a step -- not even in the thinnest days of the war was bread rationed here.

Londoners are having food worries brought very close to home. A strike in the main market here - the Smithfield Market is threatening millions of rations of eggs and fats and bacon. And if it spreads to the meat workers it'll tie up the whole market. You can see what that means in a city like London if you imagine the Washington market in New York suddenly stopping work.

But even with food worries and other big and little troubles the British are building themselves a firm foundation for postwar. The Ministry of Labor announced last night that the working population of Great Britain is now almost a million more than it was in 1939. And the number of people working for the export trade is also more than it was in 1939.

Speaking of work -- Parliament has just decided to increase its work day by half an hour. And also to start its sessions a quarter of an hour later. Mr. Churchill, in very good form, approved of this -- said the human race would do good to take a pause at midday for repose, reflection and refreshment.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to CBS in New York

Hottelet 1845 27 March 1946

Soviet Russia this afternoon walked out of the ~~Security~~ United Nations meeting ~~of the~~ Security Council. But the Council remains in session, / and will continue to consider the Iranian question. /// It was on this point that the break came. Mr. Gromyko had moved to postpone dealing with it at all, and there were hours of debate, ~~until a vote was taken.~~ ~~[illegible]~~ It boiled down to two sides with conflicting views - on the one side Mr. Gromyko ~~[illegible]~~ stood absolutely pat. ~~[illegible]~~ He said - and he was speaking officially for the Soviet Government - that an understanding had been reached, that there was no point in discussing the matter; // and over against him in more and more open opposition was the United States delegate. Mr. Byrnes denied this flatly. ~~that~~ Said there ~~[illegible]~~ was ~~[illegible]~~ no agreement between Russia and Iran - his information was not based on press reports, but on a direct report from the Prime Minister of Iran to the American representative in Teheran. ~~But the~~ There was another main point of conflict between the United States and Russia, ~~was not confined to this point~~ - Mr. Byrnes ~~[illegible] spokesman for the [illegible] right [illegible] of the smaller nations~~ SAID THAT any nation HAD A RIGHT to be heard by the Security Council. ~~The United States Government, he said, deems it of vital importance to the future of the United Nations that if a small nation files a declaration that~~ especially if foreign troops are on its soil and interfering with its government, ~~it has a right to be heard~~. If ~~it~~ this right is denied all confidence in the Security Council will disappear. --- and The United Nations will die in infancy of inefficiency and ineffectiveness. ---- This did not move Mr. Gromyko. ~~There was more debate - a dramatic plea by the Egyptian and Mexican delegates that the world demanded a decision today, that there could be no postponement.~~ A vote was taken, ~~and~~ the Soviet motion was defeated -- ~~only Poland voted with Gromyko. [illegible] Twenty minutes later~~ and the Soviet Delegate ~~suddenly announced he could~~ GOT UP AND ~~not remain, and~~ walked out. ~~There~~ Almost without a pause discussion was resumed and the Iranian Ambassador invited to ~~join~~ sit with the security council and give his views on postponement. Ambassador Hussein Ala ~~repeated what Secretary Byrnes had said~~ gave hitherto unknown details of the Soviet Iranian negotiations and said - he knew of no understanding, and he did not favor postponement unless a specific date was fixed for the Russians to move out of his country. The qestion tonight is - what happens to the Security Council, what happens to the United Nations. The framework remains, but what about the spirit? The answer to that will have to come from Moscow.

And now here is Charles Collingwood to give you his impressions of today's meeting.

The atmosphere in the Security Council chamber got more and more tense as the afternoon wore on. Like a poker game ~~when~~ as the stakes get higher and higher. ~~It didn't take very long for the~~ YESTERDAYS sweetness and light ~~of yesterdays session wore~~ WORE off pretty quickly. By five oclock this afternoon the Soviet Delegate ~~had~~ made his first threat to walk out of the meeting.

The session started off this morning easily enough, WITH Mr. Gromyko ~~reading a~~ delivering long formal statement about Iran, ~~repeatingxmax thezsensezofxMarshalxStalin'szinterviewx~~ He strikes you as being a very reserved man, black neatly combed hair, dark complexion, hornrimmed glasses. When he's not speaking he sits still in his chair, hardly moving a muscle - looking straight in front. BUT HE'S ALL EARS. ~~His advisers sitting right behind him - they include a general and an admiral - look equally unmoved. but this impassive quality doesn't affect their attention. Severalztimeszdro mykoxpausedztoxletxthextranslatorsxzrepeatxhisxwordsxinzfrenchxandxEng-lishxzandx~~ Everything Gromyko ~~said~~ SAYS in Russian is translated into French and then into English. It's easy to let your attention wander while the translators chatter on with their remarkable efficiency. But not Gromyko. ~~Severalztimeszhexinterruptedxtozamendztheznglishztransl~~ A couple of times the English translator referred to the Soviet Iranian understanding as an agreement, and Gromyko broke in quickly each time, still ~~not xmovingx~~ with complete dead pan to say -- understanding. When the translator spoke of the Iranian question Gromyko broke in to say -- the socalled Iranian question.

~~Youzgetztheximpressionxaszyouzwatchztheseleven delegates under the bright lights~~ The scene sometimes looks a little theatrical - ~~there are~~ bright spotlights in the ceiling ~~and on the side that like up~~ LIGHT UP the room like a ~~movie~~ stage set/for the motion picture and television cameras. The polished table and the bald head of the Brazilian delegate shine brightly under them. But there's nothing make-believe about it. You get the impression that the eleven delegates ~~around~~ sitting in that semicircle are playing for keeps. There's no laughing or joking, there's very little conversation between the individuals. When the men speak they speak earnestly --and as the afternoon wore on the words became more and more direct. Earlier

Gromyko could joke about Mr. Byrnes and British Sir Alexander Cadogan being more Iranian than the Iranians. But they pressed their points -- Sir Alexander in his clipped, precise accent and Mr. Byrnes in his warm combination of a southern drawl and an Irish brogue. They pressed their ~~points~~ ARGUMENTS and for hours the debate went on with Mr. Gromyko coming back again and again to ~~the same~~ points he had made before. The audience in front of them sat ~~tense, until adjournment.~~ STILL. ~~Dexxgatx The Mexican delegate spoke~~ The speeches of the delegates became shorter as they got down to repeating the bare bones of their arguments (--- the Mexican ~~speaking in French,~~ the Australian, Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Byrnes.) And the language became more serious with Mr. Gromyko almost angrily protesting the opposition he found, and threatening to leave the session if Iran were discussed. It was in that spirit that the meeting adjourned until tomorrow.

This is Richard C. Hottelet and Charles Collingwood returning you to CBS news headquarters and Harry Marble.

27 MAR 46 – 29 DEC 46.